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OPINION IS FILED IN LOS ANGELES CASE OF CHURCH-CLOSING

Judge Thomas P. White Sustains the Position of Ninth Church of Christ, Scientist, Against Health Authorities' Ordinance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

LOS ANGELES, California—Sustaining the position of Ninth Church of Christ, Scientist, of this city and ordering the defendants discharged, Judge Thomas P. White of the local court has filed an opinion which declares that the city ordinance under which many churches and other places were closed by the health authorities is "arbitrary, special legislation and violative of the Constitution."

The opinion follows:

"The defendants are charged with the violation of an ordinance of the city of Los Angeles, entitled an ordinance to prevent the spread of Spanish influenza, which said ordinance declares as follows:

"'Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to keep open, or to cause or permit to be kept open, for the purpose of permitting the public to congregate therein, any theater, motion-picture theater, concert hall, show or amusement place, church, school, dance hall, fair, exhibition and in addition thereto any place of public resort in which in the opinion of the health commissioner it is dangerous to the public health for persons to congregate until such time as the health commissioner shall have filed with the council of the city of Los Angeles a report stating that, in his judgment the danger to be apprehended from the spread of the epidemic of Spanish influenza no longer exists.

"'When in the opinion of the health commissioner it is dangerous to the public health for persons to congregate in any place or places not specifically mentioned herein, the health commissioner shall give notice thereof in the public press or by the posting of notices. Such notice may be directed to specific meetings or may be by proper description directed to meetings in general.

"'Sec. 2. It shall be unlawful for any persons to meet or gather together in any of the places enumerated or referred to in Sec. 1 of this ordinance prior to the filing of the report of the health commissioner as therein provided.'

"The complaint filed herein charges that defendants committed a misdemeanor by willfully and unlawfully meeting and gathering together in a certain Christian Science Church in the complaint named and specified.

"At the trial of this cause, and after the first witness for the people was sworn, the defendants objected to the introduction of any testimony on the ground that the ordinance in question is invalid, unconstitutional and void.

"The defendants' principal point, and the only one I find it necessary to consider, arises from their contention that the ordinance is unconstitutional in that it attempts to delegate to the health commissioner of the city of Los Angeles arbitrary and autocratic power. The ultimate question, therefore, presented for consideration under the defendants' objection, is that of the constitutionality of the ordinance above quoted.

"It is beyond controversy, I think, that the city of Los Angeles has the right, in the exercise of its police power, to pass reasonable laws for the protection of public health; nor can we deny the right of the city to establish a quarantine to prevent the spread of disease.

"The power of the city council to prevent gatherings of people, to prohibit meetings of more than a given

(Continued on page five, column one)

GERMANY RESTORES FUNDS TO BELGIUM

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BRUSSELS, Belgium (Sunday)—During the night of Dec. 19-20 a sum of money consisting of 38,000,000 francs arrived in Brussels in a railway carriage. German delegates in charge of the sum restored it to the allied representatives and the amount was then placed in the Banque Nationale. Restitution was a formal one from Germany to Belgium.

MORE EVIDENCE OF PACKERS' COMBINE

Second Section of Report of Federal Trade Commission of United States Shows Alleged Restraint of Interstate Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—In Part II of the report of the Federal Trade Commission on the meat-packing industry, the history of the dressed-meat pools and mergers is reviewed as a background for present day activities. The review, which covers a period of 27 years, shows the dressed-meat pools and mergers by which, it indicates, the packers sought to control the packing industry of the United States.

The evidence of the present existence of a combine among the five big packers consists of hundreds of letters and memoranda taken from the files of the packers; the testimony of witnesses at the public hearings of the commission's agents of former employees of the packers, and other persons. These five companies, the report states, divide the live-stock purchases throughout the United States according to certain fixed percentages, reenforced by local agreements as at Denver, where Armour and Swift divide their live stock equally. These national and local agreements, it is held, are a restraint of interstate commerce, substantially control prices and give the members of the combination an unfair advantage over potential competitors.

Four of the companies are alleged to have restricted the shipment of meats from South America, and two of the five interests have joint ownership or representation in 108 different concerns. Buying policies and instructions originate in Chicago. Each big packer employs a head buyer for each of the different kinds of animals purchased. An elaborate system of private telegraph wires enables the Chicago packers to maintain close contact with market activities at other centers.

Cases are cited where agreements are alleged with the small packer in reference to the price to be charged for meats, and also where the packers tend to drive him out of business by reducing the price of meats at the markets on which he sells.

Another phase of the packing business that the commission has gone into is the acquisition of the control of Sulzberger & Sons Company by powerful American bankers and its transformation into Wilson & Company, Inc., which is of importance in its bearing upon the history of the packer food combination and the tendency toward further monopolization of the food industries of the United States and other surplus food-producing countries.

Through the financial difficulties of the Sulzberger firm, five New York banks secured control of the management and certain rights, forcing the Sulzbergers out, except as minority stockholders, and subsequently changing the name to Wilson & Company, Inc. The history of the deal is given in the report with original documents to show that the monopolistic power of the packing combination is fortified by the entrance into it of a powerful banking group.

ITALY'S CLAIMS IN ASIA MINOR VOICED

Statesman Says Equitable Arrangement Would Allot Needed Raw Materials of Mediterranean Seaboard to Italy

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Italy (Friday)—An outstanding feature of the debate in the Senate on the provisional budget prior to the adjournment of the House, was a notable speech made by Signor Tittoni, the former Foreign Minister and former Ambassador in Paris, who reviewed some of the main features of the peace sentiment in which Italy is most intimately concerned.

In so doing, he referred but briefly to the question of Italia Irredenta, and indeed to the Adriatic question as a whole, remarking that Italian public opinion should ponder over other questions besides that of the unredeemed territories and that the return of Italian-speaking lands to Italy was a question of justice, as the Adriatic question was one of safety and legitimate defense.

The possession of Pola, the islands, and Valona would assure Italy a position on the Adriatic, he remarked, provided she were guaranteed against the closing of the straits of Otranto. Such a guarantee could be obtained only by neutralization of the Corfu channel, which was in fact proposed by the British Government in 1913, and he therefore proposed that England and Italy should renew the proposal at the Peace Conference.

No hostility to Greece was implied in these remarks, Signor Tittoni hastened to affirm, adding that he had always been in favor of Italo-Greek friendship, and that he hoped the present government would enter into close relations with Mr. Venizelos.

Turning then to his main theme, Signor Tittoni declared that the Italian interests in the Mediterranean were of first importance. If other powers acquired territory in Asia Minor, so must Italy, he said, although if they acquired nothing, Italy would require nothing either. If they acquired protectorates, zones of influence, or economic advantages, the same necessity would apply to Italy.

These "could not be called imperialistic criteria. They were only criteria of distributive justice." Italians had borne a large share of the risks and sufferings of the war, and must share equally in the advantages of peace; and Asia Minor especially interested the Italians, because it alone could supply raw materials for their industry, such as coal, petroleum and iron.

Signor Tittoni alluded especially to the coalfields of Heraclea and to the other mineral resources of Asia Minor, and asked if it were possible that these should be assigned to powers already well supplied with such raw materials in order that they might be sold at a high price to Italy, which was nearest to Asia Minor.

Would it not be just, he argued, that at least a part should be assigned to Italy, who lacked such raw materials, in order to raise her from her present state of economic dependence, which, serious before the war, had been shown during the struggle to be absolutely intolerable? Was it possible, Signor Tittoni proceeded, that England and France, who had asked Italy to share in the systemization of the Eastern Mediterranean when she was a member of the Triple Alliance, should wish to exclude her from it now that she had become their ally?

For his part, he refused to believe it, and that those who, like himself, wish the Latin-Anglo-Saxon alliance to last for centuries, must insist that it rests upon the granite basis of the equitable satisfaction of the interests of all concerned.

If, Signor Tittoni maintained, France and England retained the whole or part of the German colonies in Africa, Italy should obtain compensation in Libya, Somaliland and Eritrea such as would render those territories of economic value and guarantee them against isolation, so that they might have their place in the commercial development to the benefit of civilization as a whole and contribute to the strengthening of the alliance between their mother countries. The Entente powers should further follow a uniform policy toward the natives, Signor Tittoni continued, adding that he was only speaking for himself personally, and to fulfill his duty to his country, which he wished to see emerge from the war with a permanent consciousness of the part it had played in the struggle, thus assuring not only the triumph of right and justice, the progress of civilization and the safety of Italian interests, but giving the Latin-Anglo-Saxon alliance a substantial reality, which would be proof against all treachery.

Referring subsequently to Signor Tittoni's speech, the Premier, Signor Orlando, said Signor Tittoni had brought forward questions of great interest to Italy, and he considered he had done a great service to the government and country by raising them. Undoubtedly both the Mediterranean and the Adriatic questions had special importance for Italy and, without going into particulars, he could assure Signor Tittoni that the considerations he had raised would be taken fully into account.

French Press on Italian Policy

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Sunday)—The French press comments favorably on the speech pronounced by the King of Italy at the Elysée banquet.

The Temps, referring to the passage in which King Victor Emmanuel declared Italy would always oppose the schemes of violent domination, says, "France cannot take the part of arbiter in the dispute between the Italians and the Southern Slavs, but, in the common interest of the Allies, she hopes and believes that a solution can be found, such as the Italian Premier has often declared both necessary and possible."

The Journal des Débats remarks that it has always felt confident that harmony was quite possible, even when the Franco-Italian horizon was clouded.

"What is essential to the delicate piece of work is that men of perfect good faith should take charge of it, men wholly free from taint of triplician methods. If there are still doubts among the nations friendly to Italy, it is because some Italian ministers have given the impression that they were aiming at substituting Italy for Austria-Hungary in the Balkans, rather than the establishment of a new order, based on right, and the independent choice of the populations concerned."

VATICAN BEHIND NEW-GERMANY PLAN

Hope Is, It Is Said, That the People of Southern Germany and German-Austria May Be Able to Form a Government

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Officials here are watching with interest events in Germany, especially facts which reveal the form of permanent government the masses of that country will desire to establish. For with President Wilson and the Allies committed to the policy of self-determination, it is taken for granted that the people, both of Germany and of dismembered Austria, will not only be permitted, but encouraged, to adopt that form of government which they themselves desire. It is understood that all this country and the Allies consider important about this phase of the settlement is that forms of government shall be established with which all nations may deal with assurances that any engagements made will be kept.

Official information has reached Washington, and it has been made available to The Christian Science Monitor, that the masses of Southern Germany and of German-Austria, for instance, are not to be permitted to choose for themselves their political future. This is one of the subjects, and possibly the most important one, which Pope Benedict desires to discuss with the President. The Vatican desires, this bureau is told, the formation of a new Germany, made up of German-Austria and Southern Germany, with the capital at Munich.

Those here who have considered the matter are unable to see how the President could be of any service to the Vatican in its ambition to map out the political future for the masses in the district mentioned, for the reason that he is the original exponent of the self-determination fundamental as applied to the world situation today. It is considered positive that he would listen to such proposals, but that, in consistency with his position, he could gracefully decline to depart from his well-known policy.

It is considered quite natural here that the Pope should desire assurances as to what disposition is to be made of the parts of the dismembered Austro-Hungarian Empire. It is also known that in the new alignment the Vatican includes also the territory of German Bohemia, now included in the new Tzecho-Slovak Republic, but that district is firmly established under the rule of the Prague Government, which is irrevocably attached to the fundamental of separation of church and state.

Another subject which the Pope desires to discuss with the President is one lying nearer home to him. He wants the Peace Conference to grant him a strip of territory from the Vatican grounds to the sea, so that it will be possible for him to gain access to the outside world without treading upon Italian territory. Here also, it is seen here, the President would be placed in an embarrassing position by considering the proposition, for obviously, as diplomatists see it, the United States has no more to say concerning the disposition of Italian territory than Italy would have in the granting of an easement by the State of Maryland to the people of the District of Columbia to the Pennsylvania state line.

No criticism of the Vatican's ambition is noted here, for the reason that both propositions mentioned are consistent with the clerical political situation. Austria, the last of the Holy Roman Empire, has fallen, and the Vatican could hardly be expected to do otherwise than seek to salvage some of the wreckage and patch any available pieces together.

PRINCE NICHOLAS ARRIVES IN LONDON

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Sunday)—Prince Nicholas of Rumania, King Ferdinand's second son, has arrived in London and was met by Rumania's Chargé d'Affaires, the Rumanian military attaché, and the personnel of the legation.

LIQUOR INTERESTS PLAN FINAL DRIVE

Effort to Be Made in Thirteen States of Union to Defeat Dry Amendment—Prohibition Leaders Sanguine of Victory

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Efforts are to be made in 13 states to defeat the prohibition amendment which is now so well on its way to adoption that Senator Jones, State of Washington, said on Sunday that he and others who have been active in getting it before the people are in no way disturbed by the threat of the new movement. If nothing untoward happens within a month, it is believed that it will be safe, from the prohibition standpoint. The problem for the supporters of the amendment was to make sure of the 27 dry states, and to get nine of the wet states. Things have gone so well that seven of the wet states have already been won, and there is hardly a chance to lose any of the dry states.

The new drive is led by the American Hotel Association, the same organization that sent delegates to Washington at the eleventh hour to try to stop the amendment in Congress. If it has no better success now than it had before, the prohibitionists will not need to make much of an effort to offset its work. They are wide awake, however, to the methods of those who would frustrate this great forward movement on the part of the United States, and are preparing to guard what the liquor interests may consider the weak places.

Edwin C. Dinwiddie of the Anti-Saloon League says that they are too late. Not only have seven of the wet states already declared in favor of the prohibition amendment, but there are six or seven more that are as good as won. There have been new legislatures chosen in several of what were regarded as doubtful states which are now pledged to the prohibition amendment. Efforts, it is believed, will be concentrated on such states as New York, Rhode Island and Pennsylvania, but local victories, even if they can be won, will have no effect upon the result where it is the vote of a certain number of states that counts.

The first point that the liquor interests are making is that, because the war is over, the saving of grain for food purposes is no longer necessary, and the enforcing of discipline in the army which might have called for prohibitive measures is becoming less and less essential. A return to peace conditions, they say, should be marked by greater freedom.

Several objections are made by the prohibitionists to this contention. In the first place, food remains a most important item, and the demands upon this country for grain from Europe are unprecedentedly great. This nation could not afford to let its allies and the devastated countries of Europe suffer while it used the grain they need for food to make intoxicating liquors, said a man who had followed the situation carefully. Moreover, he said, when this amendment was proposed the liquor interests stated that it was not a war measure. Now they have reversed themselves and say that it was put up as a war measure and should be defeated bcause there is no more war.

An even stronger argument in favor of the amendment now is that government officials regard universal prohibition as one of the very best defenses against the menace of Bolshevism.

The second point made by the liquor people is that old one about the drink traffic paying so large a share of the expenses of the nation and the local communities, entirely disregarding the expenses which have been traced to the drink evil.

Dry Area Extended

Soldier Vote in New Jersey Turns Balance at Election

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEWARK, New Jersey—Approximately 30 per cent of the area of New Jersey is now dry. This includes 85 municipalities and 10 per cent of the population, according to the New Jersey Anti-Saloon League. Fredon Township, in Sussex County, has just gone dry. The civilians voted wet, says the league, but two soldiers' votes were dry and turned the balance. The league believes the certainty of national prohibition has relieved local option contests, and that otherwise more than half the State would have been made dry by this time.

The Anti-Saloon League officers point out that some advocates of the liquor interests go so far as to hint at the possibility of secession by this State if national prohibition becomes law. Justice, organ of the liquor interests in this State, recently published two editorials along this line.

SIX BATTLESHIPS ARRIVE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York—The battleships Illinois, Alabama, Mississippi, Kearsarge, Iowa and Indiana, and the hospital ship Solace, have arrived here to take part in the naval review, which is expected to take place on Thursday. The fleet returning from European waters on Wednesday will be welcomed at sea by a fleet of aeroplanes.

PREMATURE REPORTS ON SINKING WARSHIPS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Sunday)—Regarding the report that Great Britain and the United States have agreed to sink the surrendered German war vessels, The Christian Science Monitor European Bureau learns on inquiry at the Admiralty that discussions on the question of the disposal of these warships are still proceeding between the associated powers, and until those discussions are ended, or an official announcement is made, such a report as the above is premature and inaccurate.

BRITISH COLLEGES SUPPORT COALITION

Returns for University Constituencies in the United Kingdom Show That Important Seats Are Held by the Government

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Sunday)—Election results at the Universities of Cambridge, Wales, Dublin and Belfast were announced yesterday. At Cambridge, J. J. P. Rawlinson and Sir Joseph Larmor, both Coalition unionists, were returned with 2034 and 1986 votes, respectively, while the Independent candidate, D. Whetham, polled 1229, and J. C. Squire, Labor, 641 votes.

The University of Wales returned J. H. Lewis, Coalition Unionist, with 739 votes, Mrs. MacKenzie, Labor candidate, receiving 176 votes.

Dublin University returned two Coalition candidates, namely, A. W. Samuels, who was last year appointed Solicitor-General for Ireland, with 1273 and Sir R. Woods, with 793 votes. W. M. Jellett, Unionist, received 631 and Capt. S. L. Gwynne, Nationalist, 257 votes.

Meanwhile Queen's University, Belfast, has returned Sir W. Whitla, Unionist, who received 1487 votes, whereas Sean Dolan, a Sinn Feiner, obtained only 118 and will therefore forfeit his £150 deposit on the score of having failed to poll the requisite one-eighth of the vote.

Cambridge University election was under the proportional representation scheme. Valid votes received numbered 5785, and the quota, which was obtained by dividing the total number of votes by the number of vacancies, plus one, was 1129.

On a fresh count, Mr. Rawlinson received 2034 votes, Sir Joseph Larmor 1891, Mr. Whetham 1220, and Mr. Squire 640.

Mr. Rawlinson was therefore elected, but his excess of the quota had then to be distributed among the others, Sir Joseph Larmor getting 95 which brought his final figures to 1986, so that he was the second elected, while Mr. Whetham finished, as stated, with 1229 and Mr. Squire with 641.

John Frederick Peel Rawlinson, K. C., has been member of Parliament for Cambridge University since 1906, and recorder of Cambridge since 1908. He is the youngest son of Sir C. Rawlinson, former Chief Justice of Madras. He was educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge, and represented the Treasury in an inquiry in South Africa as to circumstances surrounding the Jameson Raid. He contested Ipswich in 1900 in the Conservative interest.

Sir Joseph Larmor has been Unionist member of Parliament for Cambridge University since 1911, and holds various degrees. He is an honorary member of the Royal Irish Academy. He was educated at the Royal Belfast Academical Institution, Queen's College, Belfast and St. John's College, Cambridge. He has been lecturer in Mathematics at Cambridge University and professor of natural philosophy at Queen's College, Galway. He has several publications on physics and is a foreign associate of the American National Academy of Science.

Mr. Arthur Warren Samuels, K. C., LL. D., has been a member of Parliament for Dublin University since 1917. He was educated at Dublin University, where he took first honors in classics, history, and political economy. He was called to the Irish bar in 1877 and has taken a prominent part in movements for Irish private bill procedure reform, and on the Irish financial relations question. He is the author of several political treatises.

Sir Robert Woods was created a knight in 1913, is a prominent surgeon, and was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and at Vienna.

Sir William Whitla, created a knight in 1902, a prominent physician, and educated at Queen's College, Belfast, holds many notable positions. He is the author of various publications, and is well known for his contributions to reviews and journals.

The Right Hon. John Herbert Lewis was Member of Parliament for Flint Boroughs, Wales, from 1892 to 1905, and for Flintshire since 1905. He has held the position of parliamentary secretary to the local government board and a similar position in relation to the board of education. He was educated at Montreal University and Exeter College, Oxford.

GOLD RETURNED TO BELGIUM

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Sunday)—Another term of the armistice has been fulfilled, 240,000,000 marks in German gold having been returned to Belgium at Brussels by a German committee.

MOMENTOUS TASK FACES STATESMEN MEETING IN LONDON

President Wilson and British and French Premiers, Facing a Babel of Irreconcilable Claims, Must Outline Settlement

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

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LONDON, England (Sunday)—There is one thing about Mr. Wilson's visit to London which is entirely certain. It is that the conversations between him and Mr. Lloyd George and M. Clemenceau will be of the utmost importance. There is no doubt at all that it is the opinion of the governments in London and Paris that they have borne the burden and heat of the day, and that it is they who in concert with Mr. Wilson must outline the great settlement.

This outline will be drawn firmly during the days when the old year is slipping into the new. Those hours will be fraught with immense consequences to humanity, and on the statesmanship displayed by a handful of men, as they flit by, immense consequences will depend. Already, out of the mist of spoken words and the torrent of written words, flowing through the columns of the newspapers, it is becoming possible to eliminate the mere wishes which are father to the thought.

Club gossip, ponderous in its ignorance, jostles with the shrill criticism of the letter to the newspapers in an effort to dominate the situation. Backboneless pacificism argues volubly with dense militarism, whilst socialism and capitalism blame each other for Armageddon and explain the only way, in opposite directions, to permanent peace. Meantime, absolutely indifferent to the clamor, but watching carefully and curiously the veering winds of public opinion, a little band of men, who hold the destinies of the world for the time being in their hands, are measuring off the claims of nations and fingering the scissors which are to cut them at the requisite moment.

The babel of claims is loud enough to keep a world from sleeping. If an attempt were made to pay them, the dragon's teeth, not of one, but of 50 wars of revenge would be sown for future reaping. States in their birth throes are constantly presenting maps with frontiers as fantastic as those accorded by the old chroniclers. A well-known statesman showed one of these quite recently to a representative of this paper with the dry comment that the draftsman did not seem to have left anything for his neighbors.

A dozen tiny nationalities are claiming an independence which may have a justification based on race or language, but which in the present stage of world politics would be of incalculable danger to themselves and everybody else.

The future Germany itself is so indeterminate that no one can foresee it, and the allied governments do not know with whom they are negotiating.

In such circumstances as these, the establishment of a League of Nations to guarantee the forthcoming peace appears an absolute necessity.

But the establishment of such a league becomes the greatest problem of all problems. Such, then, are the political conditions under which Mr. Lloyd George and President Wilson will meet during Christmas week in London. That either they or the Prime Ministers of France or Italy, who will share the problems with them, will quail before it is an eventuality on which no time fortunately need be wasted. All of them are optimists. Not optimists of a kind who base their optimism on ignorance of, or indifference to, facts, but optimists who have watched Principle winning against apparent impossibilities during the last four years.

Therefore, though they calculate the difficulties, they are also able to discount them all.

President Interviewed

Mr. Wilson Says Personal Counsel Necessary in Settlement

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Sunday)—The position of Great Britain as an island empire and the purpose and outcome of the Peace Conference were two principal subjects on which President Wilson touched in an interview which he granted to a representative of The Times of London in Paris at the Hôtel Murat of the Rue Monceau.

The interview was a notable departure from precedent, for as The Times remarks: "It used to be a tradition of journalism that the President of the United States might make statements but did not grant interviews. President Wilson has shown already in the course of his term of office that he was no slave to tradition, that he had his own way of working and his own way of thinking—his very arrival in Europe is proof of this."

"It was his visit to Europe which formed the subject of the President's first statement in reply to the correspondent's remark that some people were asking why the President of the United States should come to Europe at this time. "To me the answer seems very obvious," said the President. "The issues which must be de-

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termined at the forthcoming conferences will be of such overwhelming importance that the United States cannot refuse to share with the Allies their great responsibility to civilization, and it is only by the frankest personal counsel with statesmen of the allied countries, that I can in some measure assist in the solution of these problems."

As for what was the purpose of the conference, the President said he thought the plain man on the street could answer that question, as well as he could.

"The plain people of all nations are now looking with anxious expectation toward Versailles," added the President, "and I am sure they are asking themselves this one question, 'Will there be found enough of wisdom and purpose among the statesmen there assembled to create a safeguard against future wars?' The difficulties and responsibilities, some of them very urgent and pressing, which are presented by a successful termination of the great war must, of course, be shared by the great nations of the world."

Having spoken of his intention to visit the allied countries, to learn from personal contact as much as possible of the general sentiments regarding the chief problems involved, President Wilson was asked whether he would have leisure to visit the Grand Fleet.

Though the President's reply was that he did not think he would have sufficient time to do so, the question gave him an opportunity of paying tribute to the British Navy, of which he was not slow in availing himself.

"I have so fully realized from the beginning," he said, "that behind the great armies, there was the strong, silent and watchful support of the British Navy, securing the communications of the Allies, that it would give me a great deal of pleasure to visit the Grand Fleet, if it were possible for me to do so.

"There has been a very happy comradeship and loyal cooperation between the navy of Great Britain and the navy of the United States, and I am sure that all of our people at home are keenly appreciative of it, and know its full significance in the winning of the war."

Of his approaching visit to England, the President said: "I am the more anxious to go, because I have reason to know with what unanimity and with what passionate conviction the people of Great Britain and America have entertained the same conception of liberty and justice. It is essential to the future peace of the world that there should be the frankest possible cooperation and most generous understanding between the two English-speaking democracies. We comprehend and appreciate, I believe, the grave problems which the war has brought to the British people, and fully understand the special international questions which arise from the fact of your peculiar position as an island empire."

The interview, which must be regarded as a timely and significant expression of opinion on the part of the President of the United States, closed with a happy presage as to the outcome of the momentous meetings and conversations which will have been inaugurated in a few short days in the capital of the British Empire.

"I am confident," declared President Wilson, "that by common counsel, the statesmen of the world will be able to reach a just and reasonable solution of the problems which will be presented to them, and thus earn the gratitude of the world for the most critical and necessary service which has ever been rendered it."

EVIDENCE AGAINST I. W. W. COMPLETED

Testimony Admitted Into Records of Sacramento, California, Trial to Show Draft Interference, Arson and Sabotage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SACRAMENTO, California — The government has completed the introduction of evidence by which it is hoped to prove the 46 indicted I. W. W. now on trial here guilty before Federal Judge Frank H. Rudkin of draft interference, arson and other overt acts in keeping with that organization's alleged program of nation-wide destruction, and the federal court has adjourned until Dec. 30.

Witnesses have identified many of the defendants as the men observed near the scenes of various destructive fires and other disasters mentioned in the indictments. Others have been identified as active draft opponents. While those not actually seen near the works of destruction have been identified in connection with the distribution of propaganda, or as agitation orators or disloyal sentinels at drafting booths during the draft registration.

Included in the evidence and statements admitted by the court is the letter of an I. W. W. recounting the fatal poisoning of a Southern California sheriff, the placing of acids in the shoes of workmen, who were not in sympathy with the I. W. W., reports to Haywood and other I. W. W. officials of details of fires throughout California, in which over $2,000,000 worth of property was destroyed, printed instructions and letters directing members how to proceed with acts of sabotage on the Pacific Coast, letters and pamphlets holding the government and President Wilson up to ridicule and scorn. When court convenes after the holidays the government will proceed with the purpose of positively identifying the defendants with the acts of violence already admitted into the records of the trial.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph by Bain

The Sorbonne in Paris

Section of University of Paris, where President Wilson has received doctor's degrees, honoris causa

MR. WILSON'S IDEA OF BASIS OF LEAGUE

President Declares Open Discussion of War Intentions for a Year Would Prevent Strife, in Speech at Paris University

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Sunday)—The Ville De Paris having bestowed citizenship on the President of the United States, the Elysée having entertained the President of the sister republic to the traditional gala banquet, it remained for the University of Paris to confer the degree of Doctor, honoris causa, on the historian and jurist who has directed the course of a nation of over 91,000,000 people during the tragic years of the world's great crisis.

The ceremony took place in the large amphitheater of the Sorbonne on Saturday afternoon in the presence of President Poincaré, the presidents of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies, the diplomatic corps, and a number of distinguished soldiers, as well as representative people of the circles of "Belles lettres" of France.

The distinction which the Sorbonne has bestowed on President Wilson adds his name, as that of a distinguished scholar of the new world, to that long list of a foundation which owed its existence to Robert De Sorbon, chaplain to the famous crusading King of France, Saint Louis.

Cheers hailed the arrival of the President at the Sorbonne gates, and cheers were given again as he entered the amphitheater, accompanied by Mrs. Wilson, Mr. W. G. Sharp, United States Ambassador in Paris, M. Jusserand, the French Ambassador in Washington, and General Legrat.

The dean of the Faculté des Lettres, M. Croisset, pronounced a speech of welcome, and the President was then handed the degree of Doctor of Sorbonne, for his work as historian..

Then, M. L'Arnaude, dean of Faculté de Droit, conferred on the President the degree of doctor for his works on jurisprudence and political science, and M. Lucien Poincaré made a speech in which he paid great tribute to the youth of America, and spoke with eloquent appreciation of President Wilson's work as a university professor before he entered political life.

In reply, President Wilson spoke thus:

"Mr. President and Mr. Rector, I feel very keenly the distinguished honor which has been conferred upon me by the great University of Paris, and it is very delightful to me also to have the honor of being inducted into the great company of scholars, whose life and fame have made the history of the University of Paris a thing admired among men of cultivation in all parts of the world. By what you have said, sir, of the theory of education, which has been followed in France, and which I have tried to promote in the United States, I am tempted to venture upon a favorite theme.

"I have always thought the chief object of education was to awaken the spirit, and that inasmuch as literature, whenever it touched its greater and higher notes, was an expression of the spirit of mankind, the best induction into education was to feel the pulses of humanity, which had beaten from age to age through the utterances of men who had penetrated to the secrets of the human spirit. And I agree with the intimation, which has been conveyed today, that the terrible war, through which we have just passed, has not only been a war between nations, but it has been also a war between systems of culture, the one system an aggressive system, using science without conscience, stripping learning of its moral restraints, and using every faculty of the human mind to do wrong to the whole race; the other system reminiscent of the high traditions of men, reminiscent of all those struggles, some of them obscure, but others clearly revealed to the historian, of men of indomitable spirit, everywhere struggling toward right and seeking above all things else to be free.

"The triumph of freedom in this war means that spirits of that sort now dominate the world. There is a great wave of moral force, moving through the world, and every man who opposes himself to that wave will go down in disgrace. The task of those who are gathered here, or will be presently gathered here, to make the settlements of this peace, is greatly simplified by the fact that they are masters of no one; they are servants of mankind, and if we do not heed the mandate of mankind, we shall make ourselves the most conspicuous and deserved failures in the history of the world.

"My conception of a League of Nations is just this; that it shall operate as an organized moral force of men throughout the world, and that, whenever or wherever wrong and aggression are planned or contemplated, this searching light of conscience will be turned upon them, and men everywhere will ask what are the purposes that you hold in your heart against the fortunes of the world? Just a little exposure will settle most questions. If the Central Powers had dared to discuss the purposes of this war for a single fortnight, it never would have happened, and if, as should be, they were forced to discuss it for a year, war would have been inconceivable.

"So I feel that this war is, as has been said more than once today, intimately related with the university spirit. The university spirit is intolerant of all things that put the human mind under restraint. It is intolerant of everything that seeks to retard the advancement of ideals, the acceptance of the truth, the purification of life, and every university man can ally himself with the forces of the present time with the feeling that now at last the spirit of truth, the spirit to which the universities have devoted themselves, has prevailed, and is triumphant.

"If there is one point of pride I venture to entertain, it is that it has been my privilege in some measure to interpret the university spirit in the public life of a great nation, and I feel that in honoring me today in this unusual and conspicuous manner, you have first of all honored the people whom I represent.

"The spirit that I try to express, I know to be their spirit, and in proportion as I serve them, I believe I advance the cause of freedom.

"I therefore wish to thank you, sir, from the bottom of my heart for the distinction which has in a singular way crowned my academic career."

The ceremony and speeches were followed by a reception in the university buildings, and then President Wilson was taken to the balcony to witness the students' procession, who marched past singing and cheering. A students' deputation presented President Wilson with a beautiful book, containing the several historic speeches he has delivered during the war. Thousands of copies of the speeches are to be distributed among the French schools through the Ministry of Education.

WALTER HINES PAGE, FORMER AMBASSADOR

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires

NEW YORK, New York—A telegram received here on Sunday night, from Pinehurst, North Carolina, announced the passing away there late on Saturday night, of Walter Hines Page, former United States Ambassador to England. He had been indisposed for some time, and when there was no improvement he resigned, arriving here several weeks ago.

Mr. Page, who was appointed Ambassador in 1913 by President Wilson made many warm friends in England, and was credited with doing much to help cement the friendship of the two great English-speaking nations.

Mr. Page was born in North Carolina on Aug. 15, 1855. He was educated at Randolph-Macon College, the University of Virginia, Tulane University, and Johns Hopkins. He became editor of The Forum of New York in 1890. In 1896 he became editor of the Atlantic Monthly of Boston, which post he held until 1899. He became editor of the World's Work in 1900, and held that post when he was appointed Ambassador.

PRESIDENT'S FOUR DAYS IN ENGLAND

Mr. Wilson Expected to Reach London on Thursday and Make a Brief Visit to Northern Cities Before Departing

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Sunday)—According to the preliminary outline of the program arranged in connection with President Wilson's forthcoming visit, the President and Mrs. Wilson will reach Dover on Thursday, December 26, at 12:10 p. m., where they will be received by the Duke of Connaught on behalf of the King, the United States Ambassador, Lord Reading, and Lord Herschell, Lord-in-Waiting to the King, and specially attached to the President.

Commander Sir Charles Cust, Equerry to the King, also especially attached to the President, will meet them at Calais.

President and Mrs. Wilson will reach Charing Cross Station at 2:30 p. m., where they will be received by the King and Queen, and, with their Majesties, will drive to Buckingham Palace. The route from the station to the Palace will be along Duncannon Street, north side of Trafalgar Square, Pall Mall, St. James Street, Piccadilly, Hyde Park Corner and Constitution Hill. The streets will be lined by soldiers, assisted by contingents from the royal navy and royal air force.

On Thursday evening the President and Mrs. Wilson will dine privately with the King and Queen, and the following morning and afternoon will be reserved by the President to meet the British ministers, while in the evening, the King will give a banquet at Buckingham Palace.

On Saturday, President Wilson will proceed to the city to receive an address at the Guild Hall, driving via the Mall and the Strand, and returning from the city by the Thames Embankment, Northumberland Avenue, the Admiralty arch and the Mall.

In the evening, there will be a government dinner at Lancaster House, after which President Wilson will leave London for Carlisle, where his visit will be of a private nature and without any ceremonial.

On Sunday afternoon he will leave Carlisle for Manchester, where he will be the guest of the Lord Mayor, and where arrangements have been made for him to receive the freedom of the city on Monday.

President Wilson is expected to leave England for France on the following day.

Lord Derby Entertains

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Sunday)—A private dinner party was given on Saturday by Lord Derby, the British Ambassador, in honor of President and Mrs. Wilson. Other guests included the Spanish Premier, Count de Romanones, Signor Orlando, and Baron Sonnino, Col. E. M. House and General Pershing.

COMMENT ON SPANISH ACTION

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—Berlin reports that the Spanish Government has informed the German Foreign Office that the German Ambassador, the secretary of legation, von Strohrer, the military attaché, Major Kalle, the naval attaché, Captain Steffan, and the naval councilor, Herr Grimm, are no longer persona grata in Spain.

The counsellor of the legation, Count von Bassewitz, remains in Madrid as chargé d'affaires. A Berlin message remarks, by way of commentary, that it is deplorable that Count de Romanones' cabinet should have allowed itself to be induced by the Entente to take this step, when all previous Spanish governments during the four years of the world war had contrived to maintain an impartial neutrality and a proud consciousness of independence.

FOREIGN MINISTER NAMED IN BERLIN

Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, Former Imperial Ambassador at Copenhagen Is Appointed to Succeed Dr. Solf

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Sunday)—A dispatch from Berlin announces that Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, former German Ambassador at Copenhagen, has been appointed Dr. Solf's successor as Foreign Minister. The Berliner Tageblatt remarks that the Council of People's Commissaries would have hardly have made the appointment had it not been generally known that the count inclines distinctly toward the Left and is thoroughly friendly toward the republic.

In Copenhagen, it remarks, he was on the best terms with the democratic Danish Government, and was frequently involved in violent disputes with the Prussian Government regarding the treatment of the Danes in Schleswig, while, throughout the war, he was consistently opposed to the annexationists' policy of violence.

The Tageblatt remarks that he will undoubtedly know how to represent German views at the peace negotiations with the necessary energy.

Elections for January

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Sunday)—Berlin messages state that a conference of members of the Center Party has been summoned to meet at Frankfort on Dec. 30, while Herr Stresemann, the National Liberal leader, is quoted as declaring that the new German people's party, formed mainly of National Liberals, is completely opposed to the Social Democrats, and will oppose the Socialist government to the utmost of its ability.

Meanwhile the Imperial Congress of German Soviets continues its sittings, and at Thursday's session a resolution in favor of holding the elections to the national assembly on Jan. 19 was passed by a large majority.

Herr Haase afterward broached the question as to whether the Central Soviet Council should exercise a veto upon legislation, but the matter remained unsettled when the conference adjourned, after Herr Scheidemann had made a speech in course of which he said the workers' and soldiers' councils were necessary institutions, but must not become permanent, adding that the majority of nations did not desire a dictatorship, and a national assembly could alone bring Germany bread and peace.

Soviets Support Herr Ebert

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Sunday)—The conflict between Herr Ebert and Herr Barth, which developed in the Imperial Congress of German Soviets on Tuesday, was followed by an all-night sitting of the Council of People's Commissaries, which constitutes the present German Government and, as a result presumably of these deliberations, Berlin reports the atmosphere of the congress was much calmer on the following day, and resolutions were passed which appear to have set the seal, to some extent, to the triumph, for the present at least, of the Moderates, headed by Herr Ebert, rather than of the Left wing of the government, which hesitates to break completely with the extremists arranged around Dr. Liebknecht.

Thus the congress definitely decided in the government's favor on the vexed question as to whether that body or the Berlin Soviet executive should exercise executive as well as legislative power, by a resolution resolving that, as representative of the entire political authority in Germany, the congress should transfer the legislative and executive power to the people's commissaries until the National Assembly should make another arrangement.

Herr Ballin's Successor

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Sunday)—A Hamburg message announces that the privy councilor, Doctor Kuno, manager of the Hamburg-American Line, has been appointed as Herr Ballin's successor.

Plea for German Officers

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Sunday)—The Cassel Allgemeine Zeitung published a Christmas proclamation issued by von Hindenburg from Main Headquarters, Wilhelmshöhe, reviewing what the field marshal terms the mighty achievements of the German nation in arms, schooled to warfare, which did not collapse before a world of enemies.

It drew this capacity, he continues, from its holy fire of patriotism, its will to victory and its spirit of loyalty.

"The German Army has vanished, dissolved, and disbanded, although, until the last, it was feared and respected by its enemies. Much of its glory was undeniably due to its officers, high and low, as trainers of the national army, and it is petty revenge to deprive them of the insignia of their rank and arms and declare them incapable of exercising command.

Despite isolated cases, the German officer corps has returned from the war strong and sound at heart, and its mission in life being the welfare of the whole community, and the honor of the German name, it has placed itself at the new government's disposal to prevent the collapse of the German economic system.

"Those working to impede the reorganization of the Empire, aim at the utter destruction of the German people's national strength," von Hindenburg proceeds, "and he requests that, when, as commander-in-chief of the German army, at the end of his military career, he raises his voice for his comrades, it may be regarded as a sacred request from the past to the new era, for a happy future for the German people, for the unity of the German tribes with the old exhortation 'What thou hast inherited from thy fathers, earn it in order to possess it.'"

Cruelty Charges Investigated

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Sunday)—A dispatch from Berlin reports that a commission of inquiry, which is investigating the charges of ill-treatment of war prisoners in Germany, has decided to send two members to inspect the prison camp at Langensalza, and has also discussed the outbreak of fire at the Brandenburg camp last year.

Silesian Separatist Movement

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Sunday)—Berlin reports the existence in Silesia of a separatist movement aimed at the foundation of an independent free state of the Ostmark, which comprises East Prussian districts bordering on Russia and Poland.

No Dividend at Krupps

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Sunday)—A dispatch from Berlin reports that it was decided at a general meeting of the Krupp shareholders that the firm should pay no dividend.

Germans Evacuate Reval

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Sunday)—A Berlin message announces the German evacuation of Reval and states that the German troops have been fighting the Bolsheviki near Sorny Shitomir, Berdichef, and Ekaterinoslav, capturing 15 guns at Shitomir. The message adds that besides the eleventh army, portions of the two hundred and eighteenth and two hundred and twenty-sixth regular divisions, and the seventh and sixteenth Landwehr divisions have arrived in Germany.

Ministry of Trade Proposed

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Sunday)—The Tägliche Rundschau states on reliable authority that a State Secretary for Foreign Trade is to be created in Germany, and will probably be directed by Professor Widenfeld, formerly of the Prussian Ministry of Commerce.

Herr Erzberger's Complaint

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—Berlin reports that Herr Erzberger has issued a statement that expulsions from Alsace are increasing daily and numerous people arrested in Strasbourg and detained in the fortress there include the well-known Socialist deputy for Strasbourg, Herr Bochle, together with a member of the district council and of the local soldiers' council.

Officers' Conduct to Be Investigated

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—Vienna reports that with the support of all parties, a bill has been introduced into the Chamber of Deputies regarding the determination of the responsibility, and eventual criminal prosecution, of the higher army leaders and their subordinates in the war.

The state council will appoint a commission of four to investigate whether, and to what degrees, these men were guilty of gross faults in the leadership of troops or other serious offenses, particularly in connection with the army's collapse this autumn.

Vienna Asks for Food

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BERNE, Switzerland (Friday)—The Swiss National Council considered on Thursday a petition from Vienna for the immediate dispatch of Swiss provisions to save the Viennese population from threatened food shortage. An appeal for aid from the Entente and United States was also submitted and representatives from every part of Switzerland, especially those from French and Italian cantons expressed themselves strongly in favor of compliance on Switzerland's part.

Dr. Calonder, President of the Confederation, said that he was deeply impressed by the Red Cross delegation's report on the situation, and the federal council had communicated with the Allies on the subject.

The latter, however, had many calls upon their assistance, but had nevertheless, intervened in favor of Vienna with the Tzecho-Slovak Republic, while the Swiss Minister in Vienna had met with success at Prague in connection with the supply of coal.

The President added that Switzerland would endeavor to meet the pressing needs, especially regarding the milk supply, even if her people had to economize with their own modest stocks.

The President declared the Federal Council was dealing with a problem solely from a humanitarian standpoint, and the resolution in favor of affording assistance was carried unanimously.

MONGOLIA REACHES NEW YORK

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires

NEW YORK, New York—The American transport Mongolia from Brest arrived in New York harbor on Sunday with more than 4000 troops on board. They were mostly artillerymen and wounded.

Mandel Brothers
Chicago

Announcing, to begin Thursday, December 26, the

drastic, end-of-the-year disposal of women's, misses' and girls' winter apparel at vast reductions

The yearly event toward which thousands of women are looking, as the occasion for the most economical choosing of winter apparel needs—with three months' winter wear still in prospect.

Coats, wraps, suits, street dresses, evening costumes, and skirts —the greatest values in 1918

To obtain the maximum benefit, you will be wise to attend the sale on the opening day—December 26—and in the morning.

KUT PRISONERS' MARCH TO THE SEA

British Parliamentary Report Recounts Story of Cruel March of the Prisoners Taken at Kut to the Mediterranean

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Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The report on the treatment of the British prisoners of war by Turkey, of which a short cabled account was published in The Christian Science Monitor on Nov. 25, relates in detail the experiences and vicissitudes undergone by the Sixth Division. This division, under General Townshend, was besieged in Kut-el-Amara from Dec. 4, 1915, and reduced by starvation, surrendered on April 29, 1916. The whole force was by that time naturally very much weakened by long privation. About 1100 of the worst cases—British and Indian—with four officers, were sent down the Tigris for repatriation forthwith. They alone escaped the experience of becoming—as Enver Pasha presently expressed it to those who remained—"the honored guests of the Turkish Government."

The entry of the Turkish forces into Kut took place in the morning. Within a very short time they were busily thieving, assisted by the Arabs of the town. The kits of both officers and men were systematically rifled, especially for boots and water-bottles. Stray looters made their way into the hospitals and seized what attracted them. Some of their officers made unsuccessful attempts to stop them; others were as bad as the men. One held up the officers of a British unit with a revolver and collected their watches and money; many others were seen carrying British swords and field-glasses. This went on until nightfall, when the disarmed prisoners had to organize a guard for their own protection, as best they might.

During the night and the following day the greater part of the British force, officers and men, was marched about eight miles up the river to Shamran, where they were to encamp until they could be sent on to Baghdad. They found no preparations for them whatever at Shamran, only a bare piece of the desert ringed by Turkish sentries. Here for a week the men lay about unsheltered in sun and rain. For two days no rations were issued by the Turks; there was nothing to eat but some dates and black bread which Arab soldiers peddled among the men in exchange for boots and clothing, thus bringing their destitution a stage further; the Turks also plied a traffic in their dry and stony ration-biscuits. It was in short very soon clear—and at the time this came as a surprise—that the Turks had neither the power nor the will to protect the lives of the prisoners they had taken.

Their state of chronic confusion in all matters of supply and transport was a familiar story before long; all necessities had to be demanded and redemanded, argued about, insisted on, and more especially waited for. But over and above all this there appeared one sign after another that the help which the British officers themselves could give was to be hampered and largely rejected. On May 6 when the column of prisoners was to set out on the 100-mile march to Baghdad, these officers learned to their consternation that they were to be separated from their men; by this time they well understood what the consequences would be. They did what they could by urging upon the Turkish commandant the men's condition, by stipulating that they should not be required to cover more than eight miles a day, and by setting aside the large number who were unfit to make the journey at all except by boat. This number was much reduced, but the limit of the day's march was expressly agreed to. Thus the officers had to leave the men with whom they had shared the long hardships of the siege, and for all it was a deeply trying moment. They have recorded how great was the contrast, even in the wretchedness of the camp at Shamran, between the men's disciplined bearing and that of the Turkish soldiers around.

It was arranged that the officers and the absolutely unfit should be sent to Baghdad by river, and on May 9 and May 11 they embarked in two heavily loaded boats. Every one was gradually relieved of more and more of his possessions. On the day of the surrender a generous weight of kit allowance had been granted to each officer; this was reduced by successive stages, from 200 pounds to 100, and later again to 30, and at each reduction the surplus disappeared, to be seen no more. The river journey was long and crowded, particularly for one of the boats, which was stranded for several days through shortage of fuel.

The Turkish commandant had kept his promise about the length of the day's march for one day. On the second the men were made to march 18 miles, and afterward 12 to 15 miles daily, lying at night on the open ground. They were herded like sheep by mounted Arab troopers, who freely used sticks and whips to flog forward the stragglers. Food was very short, the heat was intense, the clouds of dust perpetual, and a great number of the men had now neither boots nor water bottles. Their escort stripped them still further; by the time of their arrival at Baghdad most of the Arab guard were dressed in odds and ends of British uniforms, stolen during the march. There was little or no control by the Turkish officers, who usually rode at the head of the column. So, after nine days' march, the column arrived at Baghdad on May 15, and were marched for three or four hours through crowded streets before being taken to the place where they were to encamp.

Meanwhile, the first boatload of officers had already reached the city, and had likewise been exhibited to the crowd, which received them in undemonstrative silence. They were then lodged for a few days in the Turkish cavalry barracks before continuing their journey northward. On their last evening in Baghdad they attracted the surprised attention of the commandant by holding an after-dinner concert—behavior most unfitting, as he pointed out, on the part of prisoners who could have nothing to be so cheerful about. The main question of the moment, indeed, was to all of them one of great anxiety. What was to happen to the mass of prisoners, now arriving in Baghdad, all so grievously in need of rest, food, and care? If these men were to be left to the chances of oriental ignorance and mismanagement—to put it no worse than that, and assuming good will on the side of the Turks—their plight was easily foreseen.

It was a dispiriting life enough with nothing to do all day but to lie about, but at least it was rest, and through the unceasing efforts of the American Consul there was at length a sufficiency of food. Mr. Brissell had been profoundly impressed by the miserable state of the prisoners as they arrived in the city. His position was not a little difficult and delicate. If he showed himself over-conspicuous in charity for the prisoners he ran the risk of finding it frustrated by Turkish suspicion, so that he had to proceed circumspectly.

The end of their time in Baghdad was at last approaching. On the eighth of August, after many delays, 22 officers and 323 men embarked by river for the British lines. These had a long and broken journey, never feeling secure against a like disappointment until they were actually in the hands of their own people. It is worth mentioning that just before they had left Baghdad the Turks—then and then only—had provided them with new boots and clothing, feeling ashamed, as a Turkish officer candidly expressed it, to send them home in their rags.

There remains to be told what had happened to the main mass of the prisoners, those who had been judged capable of the journey up country and across the Syrian desert to Asia Minor. Week after week, through June and July, parties of them had left Baghdad, following the route already taken by their officers. They had been seen leaving the city camp and crowded into the railway trucks which were to take them as far as Samarra, the railhead (as it then was) some 70 miles up the river. From there they would go afoot. Their state of preparation for a march of 500 miles can be pictured from what has been described already; and the efficiency of the oriental care to which they were intrusted is as easily imagined. The officers who were left in Baghdad, and who watched them depart, could only feel the deepest anxiety.

The truth of what happened has only very gradually become known, and in all its details it will never be known. If it is urged that Turkish powers of organization and forethought were utterly incapable of handling such a problem as the transport of these prisoners, the plea is sound enough as an explanation; as an excuse it is nothing. It begins to be evident how it came about that of the men who surrendered at Kut, more than 3000, British and Indian, have never been heard of at all.

ENGLISH VILLAGE LIFE IN THE FUTURE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England — Mr. Walter Long addressed a largely attended meeting at Steeple Ashton, Wilts, recently, upon the reconstruction of village life after the war. They should set up, he said, committees to organize village life and increase its productive power. They must not be so dependent on outside supplies as they were on the outbreak of war. Every village should prepare a census, showing the amount of produce required, what the village could produce, and what it could send outside to help to support the people in the towns. They could then develop any one particular crop of industry, and make village life more real and self-supporting than when the war overtook the country.

The Prime Minister had spoken that day of the tremendous amount spent every year on produce imported into this country, "all of which we could grow if we liked." Mr. Long especially referred to poultry-keeping and egg production and the keeping of bees; he regretted that bee-keeping had almost become extinct as an industry. He was not in favor of land nationalization, nor of too much outside interference in the management of land. He was in favor of the matter being dealt with not only by owners and occupiers, but by committees, including those who knew the land, and whose suggestion might lead to its being brought to a higher standard of production. They should have more pride in their communities and local industries. They should strike out new lines and improve old ones, and see if there was not enough driving force in every village to give it a more active and more comfortable life.

STATUE TO PRESIDENT WILSON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England — The Anglo-American Society, of which the Duke of Connaught is the new president, has resolved to arrange for the erection in London of the statues of Washington and Lincoln, already most generously offered to England by the United States. The society also decided to invite President Wilson to allow his statue to be prepared by an eminent sculptor and set up in London simultaneously with the other two. According to the resolution, this statue will be regarded as a memorial for all time of the President's distinguished services to humanity at the time of the great war.

A VILLAGE LIBRARIAN

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

It is now many years ago since I first made the acquaintance of Mr. Forgan. At that time he had already resigned his position as station-master at the ugly little country station where he formerly reigned supreme over one leisurely porter and a youthful booking clerk, and at the time I first met him he had retired to a placid life as librarian of the Sandy Cove public library. To avoid misunderstandings it may be explained at once that the library was not the usual square, stone edifice standing imposingly back from the road, and reached by a flight of steps, surmounted by twin gas standards with large globe lamps. Mr. Forgan's library stood

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

"Placidly patching a dilapidated volume."

plump on the pavement in a side street in a little seaside town, and consisted solely of two tiny rooms, fitted with a few roughly joinered bookshelves. In the front room, in front of a table, sat Mr. Forgan, placidly patching a dilapidated volume with amazing dexterity. Behind him, through a little window, plastered with a few odd notices, the sun streamed cheerily on to the window sill, crammed with a great pot of scarlet geranium, a pink and white fuchsia and a pot of lemon verbena.

In his snug retreat Mr. Forgan still thought warmly of his station days, and to hear him talk one could not help wondering with what fond eyes he viewed the bleak, wind-swept spot of his former labors. To the casual observer the station had nothing to recommend it except the distant glimpses of the sea, that sparkled invitingly between the bent-tufted hillocks of the sand dunes, and the larks that, rain or shine, ceaselessly trilled and caroled and soared. The whole of the rest of Fife might bloom and blaze with the glad scarlet of the poppies that shot the fields of yellowing corn, the waste land might be decked with the splendid blue of the viper, bugloss, and the roadsides be sweet with the shell pink of the white rose, and fragrant with trailing sprays of honeysuckle, but at the station itself never a marigold or a clump of bachelor's-buttons to show that some kindly human being had the place in hand. Even the immemorial custom of neatly marking out the name of the station in shells, or gleaming white chuckie stones from the neighboring beach, was not observed at Sandy Cove station. Mr. Forgan's recollections, however, partook more of what might be called the "human interest."

Like the true Fife man he was, Mr. Forgan was a Radical to the backbone, and it goes without saying that he was both deeply interested and versed in politics. A touch of conscious pride always crept into his voice when he told you that for the last fifty years Fife had voted Radical. Mr. Forgan remembered well the first time Mr. Asquith, then a capable young lawyer, first set foot in Fife. "Aye I mind Asquith the first time he come here," he would tell you. "Jest a cawrpet-bagger—a cawrpet-bagger," he would repeat reflectively, with a gesture of his hands, fixing you with a pair of keen gray-blue eyes. Mr. Asquith, it seems, occasionally came and went at the little station, and Mr. Forgan, you may be sure, took every opportunity to have a crack with him, when, of course, the conversation would inevitably turn on politics.

It became my custom during my holiday stay at Sandy Cove often to drop into the library on my way home from the links, more for the sake of enjoying the pleasure of Mr. Forgan's stimulating conversation than because I wanted a book. "It's yersel'," he would say when he heard the screech of my hobnailed shoes on the doorstep. "Aye, pit yer clubs there in the corner. Wha wis yer match the day?" was his invariable question. "Aff yer drivin' wer ye. Ah weel! we're whiles aff somethin'. Onyhow a fower at the thir-r-d's guid enough fer onybuddy. Aye, awa' ben and help yersel', and gie me a cry gin ye canna' find whit yer wantin'."

Mr. Forgan knew the bookshelves by heart. To the uninitiated they were arranged according to no known plan or system, but a despairing appeal for help to find some book that baffled search invariably brought some such shouted directions as, "Ye'll find it in the left haun' bookcase, on the top shelf near the middle." And there, sure enough, you would find it, unless some "rascal" had returned it to an unfamiliar niche. On these unhappy occasions the whole of the bookshelves had to be ransacked until the truant was found and returned to its accustomed place.

Mr. Forgan had his own taste in books. "The Tour of Dr. Syntax" was one of his chief favorites, and he would chuckle delightedly over the recollection of some of the poor doctor's misadventures. He by no means always approved of the visitor's choice of books, and was not backward in giving his opinion and advice. "Aw wouldna read the like o' yon," he would say, disapprovingly eyeing the book you held in your hand. Then gently but firmly removing it from your grasp, "O' course if ye wull hae it, far be fra me to prevent ye, but there's anither here aw'm thinkin' ye wid find mair o' a divert." And he would engagingly bring forward some old favorite of his own. After all, what could one do but submit with a good grace, and it gave the old chap such genuine satisfaction that one gladly let him have his way.

LETTERS

Communications under the above heading are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

(No. 519)

Luxemburg and Belgium

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor.

Will you permit me to add a word to your article on the future of Luxemburg? Therein stress is laid upon the treaty of 1831 only. The crux of the relation of Luxemburg to Belgium lies in the fact that the said treaty was not accepted by the King of Holland until 1838, nor enforced until April 19, 1839, by the Treaty of London. During the interim, Luxemburg entire was part and parcel of the new Belgium in whose formation Luxemburgers had participated enthusiastically. The people had long years in which to grow closer to that Belgium. They were one with the Belgians in sympathy and in sentiment. The enforcement of the provisions was most distasteful, yet they were no more able to prevent it then than they were to keep out the Germans in 1914. Luxemburg was separated into a Belgian province and a so-called Grand Duchy, attached to the male Nassaus. It was a purely artificial arrangement, made arbitrarily for various reasons, of which the desires of the population were not one. The opinion of the Luxemburgers—later called "Grand Ducals" upon this cleavage, is to be read in a mass of petitions, still preserved in Brussels. The act is styled iniquitous, unjust, fatal and unnatural, among other terms. The protests were futile. The separation was consummated in 1839. Now, in the course of nearly 80 years, the Grand Duchy has, naturally, taken on a new aspect. But if, after its late unpleasant experience, affiliation with any larger state be expedient, surely Belgium is the natural neighbor to choose. The treaty of 1839 was ruthlessly broken, as far as neutrality was concerned. It must be remodeled. Such provisions as the closing of the Scheldt will surely be reconsidered and the ancient unity of Luxemburg will, as surely, be regained in some form or other.

Yours truly,

(Signed) RUTH PUTNAM.

Washington, District of Columbia, Dec. 16, 1918.

(No. 521)

Washington's Advice

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

Some of your readers will perhaps be interested to know of a correction made by Professor Wilson of the Harvard Law School in his valuable address on "Our New International Relations" at the first of the meetings held by the Cambridge Forum in the interest of a League of Nations.

Professor Wilson said the advice often quoted as Washington's, that we should not enter into "entangling alliances" with Europe, are not Washington's words, but Thomas Jefferson's. Washington, in his "Farewell Address," says, "We may safely trust to temporary alliances for extraordinary emergencies." Moreover, if one reads Washington's "Farewell Address" as Professor Wilson advised all to do, one will find the following that is of interest just now: "It is unwise to implicate ourselves . . . in the ordinary vicissitudes of her politics or the ordinary combinations and collisions of her friendships or enmities."

The events of these days are certainly not ordinary, but extraordinary. They are a struggle between right and wrong, and are of universal importance. It is most interesting to read Washington's "Farewell Address" at this time.

(Signed) A. A. SNELLING.

Cambridge, Massachusetts, Dec. 16, 1918.

STEAMER SERVICE SOUGHT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

MONTREAL, Quebec — Adequate steamship communication between Montreal and Newfoundland for next season is to be urged on the Dominion Department of Trade and Commerce by the Montreal Board of Trade. It is held that there is need for a line of steamers, both for passengers and freight, and the Board of Trade will urge that steps be taken to provide such a service.

AERIAL MAIL SERVICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

ATLANTA, Georgia — Ensign W. H. Alexander, instructor at the naval aviation school at Pensacola, Florida, has presented plans to the city for the inauguration of an aerial mail service between this city and New Orleans some time within the next six months.

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TARIFF QUESTION IN UNITED STATES

Chairman of the Government Commission Says That Nothing in the Nature of a Settlement Is to Be Expected Before 1921

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York—Nothing in the nature of a settlement of the tariff question is to be expected before the presidential election of 1920 and the establishment of a new administration for the period beginning with March, 1921, according to Prof. F. W. Taussig, chairman of the United States Tariff Commission. Professor Taussig told the American Dyestuff Manufacturers Association, however, that the dyestuffs industry might receive special treatment along tariff lines, and that the commission has a plan for legislation to this end, which he says is an improvement on the present regulations.

Professor Taussig said stability was necessary to tariff policies, the good results obtainable under either a protective or a free trade system being dependent upon its maintenance over a long period. The outlook for such stability, however, was poor. During the short session of Congress there would be no unification of control or policy, and the traditional division of opinion on the tariff was likely to be accentuated. The controversy over the degree of protection would go on along party lines. He would not undertake to say whether a permanent settlement would ever be reached in this country.

In failing to see any immediate settlement imminent, he was not blaming any individual or party, the situation being merely the consequence of the Constitution, the government not being designed to be under unified control or for the prosecution of a single-minded policy. The mid-term elections had always brought perplexing consequences, and periods when legislation was hesitating, uncertain, affected by political maneuvers, were not new; this was the situation in 1911-1912, "the era of the well-known popgun tariff bills."

A promise of special help for the dye industry, said Professor Taussig, was inferred from the enactment, two years ago, of the revised duties upon dyestuffs now in force. A radically new policy of any sort had little chance of being carried into effect, and if all the interests concerned offered different and discordant proposals, nothing was likely to be accomplished. Various plans and proposals had been brought forward. Some were extreme, such as that which would entirely prohibit dye importation for a period of years. Discretionary prohibition had also been urged, involving import licenses and regulation under an administrative body which would allow foreign dyes to enter if absolutely needed, but would protect the American industry wherever it was capable of furnishing the supply. It had also been proposed that the classification of the act of 1916 be entirely remodeled by the virtual abolition of the class of intermediates and application of the same rate to all products beyond the stage of crudes.

But all these, Professor Taussig thought, were not now feasible of execution. Simplicity, moderation, no violent departure from existing methods and legislation, seemed to be the requisites of a feasible plan.

The Tariff Commission's measure might not be perfect, but it certainly represented a great improvement on present statutes. It was of the sort which could be laid before Congress with propriety at any time, the sort upon which all concerned might unite. The plan would make effective the 1916 policy, and show the way to some moderate extension of it.

Evasion of some of the salient provisions of the present law is possible, he continued, especially through the importation of intermediates which are nearly advanced to the stage of finished dyestuffs. The commission's bill goes over the list of commodities with care, rearranges the enumeration of intermediates and finished dyes in such a manner as to prevent evasion, and removes some anomalies. It raises frankly the question whether the specific duty of 5 cents which was not applied by the act of 1916 to indigo and to all indigoids, whether or not obtained from indigo, natural and synthetic alizarin, and dyes obtained from alizarin, anthracene, and carbazol, should be made applicable to these now excepted commodities. This opens a question of policy, but one which will be dealt with irrespective of general party differences. The commission's report is now in the printer's hands.

Of the commission's functions in general Professor Taussig said:

"During the debates which preceded the establishment of the Tariff Commission, much was said about the need of an expert settlement of the tariff question, and of the removal of that question from the domain of politics. It is quite impracticable, and, indeed, undesirable," he declared, "that the settlement of a great question of this character should be put into the hands of any administrative body. The commercial and industrial policy must be settled by the people and by Congress, and cannot be taken out of their hands. Certainly the Tariff Commission has no such ambition. Its business is to prepare the way for the intelligent and well-considered application of whatever policy the people determine by their votes and Congress carries into execution by its legislation."

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BRITISH EMPIRE'S SHARE IN THE WAR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—At a recent meeting of the Royal Colonial Institute, Maj.-Gen. Sir George Aston read a paper on "The British Empire at War." The Duke of Connaught, who had hoped to be able to preside, sent a letter in the course of which he said: "At no time has the strong feeling of sympathy between the Mother Country, the Dominions, the Colonies, and India been warmer than at the present moment, and there was never a greater opportunity of drawing yet closer those ties of affection that unite the different portions of our Empire. England will never forget how our overseas brothers rallied to the Mother Country in the time of her need, and we are filled with gratitude and admiration for the splendid part their troops have taken in the great war. I sincerely trust that the Royal Colonial Institute, with its progressive policy and enlarged sphere of influence, may appeal to all who have the best interests and welfare of the British Empire at heart."

Maj.-Gen. Sir George Aston said that over 8,000,000 of the men of the Empire were, or had been, under arms. Some time ago they were told that about 8,000,000 tons of merchant shipping had been sunk by enemies. They began the war with about 60 aeroplanes fit for war service. During the present year, up to the beginning of November, he was told that their aircraft and pilots, provided by the combined effort of all parts of the Empire, had brought down nearly 5000 enemy machines, of which 3500 had undoubtedly been smashed up. Foreign allied countries had been financed by the United Kingdom to the extent of £3,370,000,000, and 100,000,000 tons of coal had been supplied to them. About 60 per cent of the American troops—the decisive factor in victory—had been brought across the Atlantic in British shipping. In conclusion, he said that foreign affairs and defense, especially the navy, were the two most vital questions requiring Empire cooperation; and war experience had proved that cooperation was impossible without direction by a central authority.

INCREASES IN FOOD PRICES TABULATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian Bureau

WELLINGTON, N. Z.—Mr. Fraser, the government statistician, has prepared tables showing the war increases in the retail prices of food in various countries during the war. In Australasia he finds that food represents 35 to 40 per cent of the total family expenditure, and rent from 15 to 20 per cent, and in the course of his report he says:

"From July, 1914, to July, 1918, retail food prices in New Zealand advanced by 39.35 per cent, and in the same period the weighted average of rent decreased by 1.1 per cent. The following statement gives the percentage increases in the cost of food prices from the beginning of the war to the dates mentioned: March, 1918, Norway 195; August, 1917, Austria 173; April, 1918, Sweden 147; October, 1916, Germany, 109; June, 1918, United Kingdom 108; March, 1918, Switzerland 96; January 1918, France 91; September, 1917, Italy 88; July, 1917, Netherlands 81; June, 1918, Canada 72; July, 1917, Japan 66; April, 1918, United States 50; July, 1918, New Zealand 39.

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EDUCATION REFORM IN NEW ZEALAND

Institute Stands Sponsor for Plan to Elevate Teaching Profession—Effort to Discredit National Schools in Favor of Sectarian

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian Bureau

AUCKLAND, N. Z.—The Auckland branch of the New Zealand Educational Institute is at work for the reform of the educational system, the first object aimed at being the raising of the status of the teaching profession to an equality in attractiveness with the other professions. More ample school accommodation and the provision of greater areas for school playing grounds are also part of the program of the institute.

Speaking in Auckland recently, Mr. E. Just, the organizing secretary of the institute, replied to the criticism that in war time educational ambitions were inopportune. In England, he said, a school had been formulated for the general and immediate reconstruction of the educational system at an estimated cost of £11,000,000. Should New Zealand, then, postpone the question? Now was the time to set the educational house in order so as to prepare for post-war problems.

National education alone, asserted Mr. Just, could meet the means of the masses. Private individuals in proprietary schools could never supply the needs of the democracy, for they could never provide the necessary coordination, and therefore could cater to a select few only. From Auckland to the Bluff there was a determined effort being made to discredit the national system in the interests of class and sectarian schools.

Continuing, Mr. Just advocated a national board of educational experts with supreme control. For local administration he favored small districts, each with an elective body to control all forms of education in the district, primary, secondary and technical. There should be an extension of the school age from 14 to 16, which leaves the present gap between primary and secondary education, and vocational training should be postponed until the scholar had acquired a sound general culture.

A telegram from Napier stated that a conference, attended by more than 50 delegates from all the local educational societies in the Hawkes' Bay district, had adopted important resolutions in favor of educational reform. These resolutions advocated the following: Larger government grants for education, continuance of the present national secular system, minimum playing areas of three acres for town schools and five acres for country; modernized school equipment and furniture, more inspectors, no primary teacher to have more than 40 pupils, and allowances for all children who have to travel long distances to school.

WOMAN TAX ASSESSSOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

TALLAHASSEE, Florida—Governor Catts of Florida, has appointed Mrs. Frances Clark Ball as tax assessor of Brevard County, this State.

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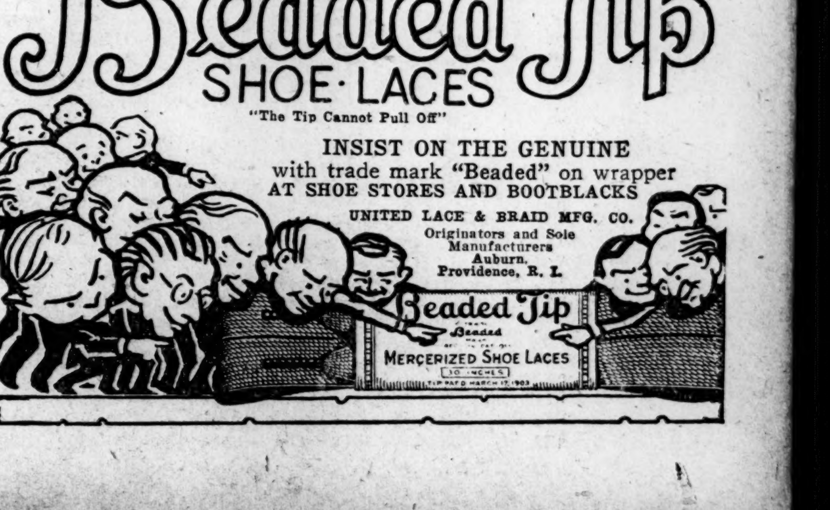

ALLIES PREPARING TREATY ON AVIATION

British Air Minister Says Governments of Entente Are Organizing First Steps of Flying Between Different Countries

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

MANCHESTER, England (Friday)—At a luncheon in his honor by the Manchester Corporation today, Lord Weir, Air Minister, gave a highly interesting review of the possible future of air transport.

"Any adequate survey of the future of civilization," he remarked, "must involve an inquiry into the future of transport, and it might well be that transport by air would one day rival and even surpass transport by land and water."

The technique of flying and the organization of an air transport still demanded a long study, however, and many experiments for their perfecting, and while he was an enthusiastic optimist concerning the future of aviation, he hoped his optimism was sane, and he therefore venture to insist that at this highly critical period in the history of the new transport, nothing but harm could come from ignoring facts, and the future might be gravely prejudiced by impatience for showy results.

"The success of the operational side of air transport will depend," Lord Weir continued, "upon measures which cannot be carried out in five minutes. These are: Development of navigational instruction by really sound and severe navigational training; creation of an energetic meteorological service, specially designed to help air transport; adoption of improved systems of wireless telegraph and telephone, and adoption of a first-class system of day and night marking of landing places and aerodromes."

If these measures were taken, he was confident that, five years hence, there would be no more difficulty in navigating an aeroplane over a long course in unfavorable weather, than there was now in navigating a ship. If, however, these measures were not taken, if hard and continuous experimental study was not put into the problems yet unsolved, then trouble, delay, and discouragement would certainly ensue.

Lord Weir considered that cooperation between state activities and those of private firms rather than government monopoly of civil aviation, would best serve the ends of civilization, and said that a new state department for the purpose should spring out of the existing air ministry, which must be reconstituted and reorganized so as not only to control the administration of the Royal Air Force, but to act as a supreme authority for the development of civil aviation.

The new ministry's first essential step would be to organize flying between different countries. This would involve an international aircraft convention, the articles of which the government had already drafted, and was submitting to its allies.

"If," said Lord Weir, "they substantially approve it, an international air conference will be held, and I have reason to anticipate that, within the next four or five months, the principal nations of the world will have reached an agreement on this momentous question. Similarly," he added, "domestic legislation will have to be passed for the regulation of flying in this country."

The draft of a bill was now ready, he stated, and he anticipated that an act would come into force within a few weeks of the opening of the new Parliament.

"Until this convention and this domestic legislation become operative," Lord Weir added, "there can be no private flying at all, either international or in this country."

FRENCH GOVERNMENT WARNS BOLSHEVIKI

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Sunday)—Le Matin states that the French Government has sent a wireless message to the Bolsheviki to the effect that they will be held personally responsible for every outrage perpetrated on French subjects.

The message also states that a vessel in which were Russian soldiers and civilians claimed by the Bolsheviki would not be permitted to depart if the French in Russia were not immediately set at liberty, and persons who would otherwise have been permitted to return to Russia will be interned in France.

ALLIED AGREEMENT WITH NETHERLANDS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

THE HAGUE, Holland (Sunday)—An official announcement states that negotiations in London have resulted in an agreement between the associated and Dutch governments regarding economic and financial arrangements. The consent of the Netherlands Overseas Trust will be required for all importations of goods, but the restrictions thus imposed in no way tend to prejudice Dutch staple markets or export industries as has been reported in the press.

REGULATION OF CAR UNLOADING IN CHICAGO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Illinois—Considerable interest has been aroused here the past week over the relinquishment by the United States Food Administration of its control over the unloading of cars of perishable produce on arrival in Chicago. Last year after it came to the attention of the public that quantities of usable vegetables had been dumped beside railroad tracks in the city, stringent regulations calculated to protect the waste of any food in that way, were put into effect. Now that these have been dropped, it is said that without surveillance the evils of dumping foodstuffs to hold up the market, of refusing to accept shipments when the market is unfavorable and of holding out of the market on side tracks may again become prevalent.

Regret has been expressed by food administration officials that when the food administration let go, the whole regulation of car unloading was not taken up by some other governmental agency. The assistant United States attorney, who is looking into the food situation, is reported to be planning to do as much as he can toward dispensing with possible abuses.

MYSTERY OF SOVIET FUNDS DISCUSSED

Bolshevist Envoy Says Russian Money Sent to Help Revolutionaries in Berlin Constitutes Funds Used by Executive

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Sunday)—The disclosure contained in the Soviet executive committee's financial report that so far no German state funds have been drawn upon, but that the Soviet organization has existed on funds whose origin is unknown, has provoked considerable discussion as to what that origin may be. During the week the Berlin Socialist papers have published a wireless message from Mr. Joffe, former Bolshevist representative in Berlin, to the People's Commissaries, Herren Barth and Haase, declaring, with reference to their denial of having received money from Russia, that though he did not pay money to them direct they were well aware of the origin of the funds.

Proceeding, Mr. Joffe indicates that Moscow has supplied considerable sums to the Socialist leader, Dr. Oscar Cohen, who is now Undersecretary of State for Justice, and previously was sent by the former Imperial Government to the Eastern Army headquarters in connection with negotiations regarding the prisoners of war, and who was subsequently sent on from there to Moscow.

Mr. Joffe telegraphs that Dr. Cohen had the right of disposal of the sum of 1,500,000 marks he has already received for the organization of the German revolution, and adds that, in addition, Dr. Cohen had the right of disposal of over 10,000,000 rubles for the same purpose.

Altogether, he states, 24,000,000 marks were placed at the disposal of the German revolutionaries by Russia.

The Vorwärts declares that the greater part of the money supplied by Mr. Joffe remained in the hands of the Spartacus group.

Meanwhile the Copenhagen Extra Bladen now publishes a further message from Berlin stating that the Berlin executive committee declares it received 450,000 francs from a certain man named Eltich, who was formerly a member of the financial committee of the German Soviet executive, and who used to be known as Dr. Hirsch.

Herr Eltich was arrested some time back and a Berlin message states that even Herr Müller, chairman of the executive, declares he knows nothing about the money in question.

The soldiers' council of the German General Staff states that the money in question is part of the 600,000 francs which belonged to the General Staff, and is said to have come from the royal palace, though the identity of its original owners is still uncertain.

Herr Eltich is mentioned in this latter connection also, and appears to have stolen the balance of 150,000 francs, since he handed only 450,000 to the executive committee.

MR. HUGHES SPEAKS ON DEMOBILIZATION

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Friday)—Mr. Hughes, Prime Minister of Australia, referred to the Australian demobilization scheme in a speech at Australia House. Arrangements were being made, he said, with hundreds of British employers and with trade unions to train Australian soldiers in great engineering, shipbuilding and other workshops for the new industries that are to be set up in Australia. Practically all the men who had enlisted in 1914 had been repatriated and he hoped altogether that about 16,000 would be on their way home this month and another 20,000 next month. For men who had necessarily to remain for the present in France schemes for their education in British and French workshops were being elaborated. Any soldier wishing to gain an insight into British methods of farming would have ample opportunity, Mr. Hughes stated.

CHICAGO MAYORALTY CONTEST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Illinois—Carter H. Harrison, former Mayor of Chicago for several terms, will be a candidate, running independently as a non-partisan, at the mayoralty election next April, so P. J. McKenna, generally recognized as Mr. Harrison's political spokesman in Chicago, has announced. Mr. Harrison is a Democrat.

CABLE MESSAGE RULE REVOKED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—War-time regulations requiring that confirmations of cable messages shall be in plain language instead of code have been revoked by the government censorship board.

DEFERRING OF PEACE POINTS IS FAVORED

Senator Lodge Would Not Have Conference Take Up League of Nations Plan, Freedom of Seas, or Size of Armaments

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Henry Cabot Lodge, United States Senator, who probably will be chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee of the next Senate, which will ratify the peace treaty, has called attention in a speech to certain of President Wilson's 14 fundamentals which the Senator says must be amended before the Senate will ratify the treaty.

The League of Nations plan must be kept out of the treaty, he said, and he also declared against the peace points relating to freedom of the seas, the removal of economic trade barriers, and the limitation of armaments. He said that he did not mean that the Senate would refuse to ratify a peace treaty, but it would observe its constitutional right and amend the treaty, in whole or in part, as it might see fit.

Senator Lodge's Address

Five of President Wilson's Fourteen Points He Would Put Aside

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Senator Lodge, in his address in the United States Senate on Saturday, said that five of Mr. Wilson's 14 peace fundamentals should be put aside until the vital issues involved in the great task of making it impossible for Germany again to make war were decided.

Interjection of some of the 14 fundamentals into the peace negotiations at this time, Mr. Lodge said, was not only likely to cause long delay, but might "lead to division among the nations which have conquered Germany."

The five points to which he called particular attention as endangering the peace negotiations were those relating to secret diplomacy, the freedom of the seas, economic barriers, the reduction of armaments, and the establishment of a League of Nations.

"There is nothing either in law or good manners or custom," said Senator Lodge, "which stands in the way of advice from the Senate to the Executive charged with initiating and carrying on negotiations when the Senate thinks advice desirable. While I think it a grave mistake on the part of the President to ignore the Senate, because our ultimate responsibility in making the peace is quite equal to his own, I have no fault to find with his not appointing senators as delegates to the conference. There is no obligation whatever upon him to make such appointments.

"In the present situation, which is grave beyond comparison, I think it is of the last importance that those concerned in the actual negotiations of the treaty should at least know the views of the Senate as far as the Postmaster-General, in control of the cables, and Mr. Creel, in control of the news, will permit the opinion of the Senate to be transmitted to Paris.

"At this juncture Germany would sign anything, and her pledge would be as worthless as the guarantees she gave to Belgium. Physical guarantees which when taken would make signatures to treaties negligible can alone assure a durable peace with Germany. They include the restoration of Belgium, the return of Alsace-Lorraine to France, of the Italia Irredenta to Italy, the establishment of a Jugo-Slav state, and of an independent state formed by the Tzecho-Slovaks. They include also the security of Greece, the settlement of Albania and Montenegro, the restoration of Rumania, the consolidation of all the Rumanian people under one government, as well as the neutralization of the straits, the putting of Constantinople under international protection, with Greece, perhaps, as the mandatory of the powers to administer the affairs of the city, the independnence of Armenia, the return of those portions of Asia Minor where Greeks are predominant to Greece, the protection of Syria and Palestine from the Turks, a large, powerful, and independent Polish state, the independence of Russia's Baltic provinces, the return of Danish Sleswig to the Danes, and the neutraliization of the Kiel Canal.

"These physical guarantees which I have thus far suggested all have one object, and that is so to hem Germany in that she cannot attempt conquest in Russia or in the East, and that the Slavic populations, which she has mercilessly used in her wars, can never be so used by her again. In addition to these guarantees, there must be heavy indemnities paid by Germany for the ruin she has wrought in Belgium and Northern France and in Italy and for her destruction of vessels, both neutral and belligerent, through the use of submarines. In those indemnities the United States must have its proper and proportional share, not only direct indemnity for its ships destroyed by submarines and its people murdered on the Lusitania and other vessels but a suitable restitution, in part, at least, of the vast expenses forced upon us by Germany.

"It will be for the Peace Conference to determine what disposition should be made of the German colonies, but one thing is essential, and that is that they should not be returned to the tyrannical misgovernment of Germany, and that she should be deprived of those means for extending her commerce and building up military outposts in all parts of the world."

Mr. Lodge also spoke of the necessity of finding some solution of the Russian problem, including the checking of Bolshevism, and continued:

"I have merely touched upon some of the pressing questions. These questions will tax the best ability and all the intelligence and disinterestedness of the civilized world, and now I ask, Is that not enough for the moment? If we are to bring out of the wreck of the war with Germany a world peace, is not the first step to make peace with Germany, and settle, so far as we can, the grave problems which are inseparably connected with the war and the peace? Would it not be folly to attempt at this moment to go further?

"I ask this question because other propositions have been brought forward which, if an attempt is made to fasten them upon the peace with Germany, may ruin all by trying to do too much at once. The other questions to which I refer, and which I think ought at this time certainly to be postponed, are those suggested by the President in his first four points and in his last point of Jan. 8. The first one relates to secret diplomacy. The crying evil of what is loosely called secret diplomacy lies in the secret treaties familiar to Europe. No such treaties ought to exist. They never have existed in this country. They cannot exist under the Constitution, because the Senate is an integral part of the treaty-making power. As to the negotiations by which treaties are brought into existence there must be a certain amount of secrecy. If all informal discussions of differences between nations were cried from the housetops and discussed in public assemblies we should produce abundance of quarrels and very few treaties.

"The next point is the freedom of navigation upon the high seas outside territorial waters. Here again is a subject which is not defined. The seas are free to navigation in time of peace. Therefore, this proposition can only apply to time of war, and what it is proposed to do in regard to freedom of navigation in time of war we have yet to learn. If it means abandonment of the right of blockade, by which in a large measure the United States was able to win the Civil War, I think the United States, as the greatest maritime nation in the world next to England, will hesitate before it abandons a weapon absolutely necessary for its own safety. The German Fleet has passed out of existence. The only naval danger that we were obliged to consider in the past on the Atlantic Coast has ceased to be. We need a powerful fleet in the Pacific, and I am sure that we shall have a navy sufficient to furnish that fleet to the western coast.

"One thing is certain, that the questions of international law involved in the loose term 'freedom of the seas' are not in the least essential or necessary in making a peace with Germany now and in bringing the present war to an end.

"The third point is about economic barriers. Different interpretations have been placed upon this proposition, but the President, in two notes which were read to the Senate not long ago, explained it to mean, as I understood, that while each nation was to impose any import duties which it pleased, the nations were all to agree that their respective tariffs should be the same to all other nations; that is, that there should be no discrimination.

"Let me remark in passing that this would prevent our having a reciprocity treaty with Cuba, which has been of great value both to the island and to ourselves; and if past treaties were exempted it would still prevent our making similar treaties with any of our neighbors in the Americas, because a reciprocity treaty is in its very nature a discrimination in favor of one nation against other nations. Personally I believe that we should have the right to discriminate against Germany if we choose, or against any other nation. We can make peace without determining at this moment what we shall do with our tariffs, in the making of which I think every nation ought to have entire freedom.

"The fourth is the point about armaments, in other words the reduction of armaments. It may be imperative to determine what sort of an armament Germany shall have by sea or land, because Germany has tried to conquer the world, and the world, having conquered Germany, has the right to put restrictions on her which would prevent her attempting the conquest a second time. But there is no reason for bringing up at this moment a general question of this sort which cannot now be intelligently determined with the world in the broken and torn condition it now is in.

"The last proposition is the League of Nations. If such a league is to be practical and effective, it cannot possibly be either unless it has authority to issue decrees and force to sustain them.

"What nations are to be members of the league? Is Germany to be one of the members? If so, when? How are these nations thus joined in a league to vote in determining the operations of the league? Theoretically, in international law every independent sovereign nation is the equal of any other nation. Are the small nations to have an equal vote with the great nations in the league, a vote equal to that of the United States or England or France?

"All the plans which have been put forward tentatively for a League of Nations, so far as I know, involve the creation of a court. We must remember that we have carried voluntary arbitration as far as it can practically go. Assuming that there is a distinction between justiciable and non-justiciable questions, who is to decide whether a question is justiciable or not? Is it to be done by the league, voting in some manner hitherto undefined, or is each nation to decide for itself whether a question affecting its own interest is or is not justificiable?

"The League to Enforce Peace and the League of Free Nations Association of New York state as their second proposition that for questions which are not justiciable in their character there shall be created a council of conciliation as mediator, which shall hear, consider, and make recommendations, and, failing acquiescence by the parties concerned, the league shall determine what action, if any, shall be taken. This would deny to nations the right, hitherto exercised by every sovereign nation, to determine whether a question is vital to their independence and safety or not. This, I think, I may say without exaggeration, would be a very grave step for any nation to take.

"Suppose now that the court is established with a police force behind it. I have seen it proposed that any nation refusing to obey this court's decrees shall be compelled to do so by the international police force just as the decrees of our own courts are carried out by a police force. An international police force is an international army and navy. Who is to order that army and navy into action, and who is to command it when it is in action?

"We have now at this moment a League of Nations. They have been engaged in compelling Germany to make peace and in restoring peace to the world. It has taken four years of the bloodiest war ever known to get that peace. By this existing league the peace once signed must be carried out and made effective. Therefore, it is well to reflect that entering upon a new and larger League of Nations involves somewhat heavy responsibilities and dangers which must be carefully examined and deliberately considered before they are incurred.

"To enter on these disputed fields which are not necessary to the making of the peace with Germany seems to me perilous and more likely at this moment to lead to trouble and to a failure with the German peace and its associated questions than to anything else."

RUMANIAN PREMIER DECLARES POLICY

BUCHAREST, Rumania (Sunday)—Mr. Bratianu, who has returned to power at the head of a new Rumanian Government, states that the Cabinet will continue the national and democratic work of the Coanda Ministry and, in foreign affairs, will aim at a complete realization of the Rumanian nation's rights, which are based on its great war sacrifices.

At home, the government will devote itself to immediate application of the two reforms recently embodied in the constitution, namely, universal suffrage and the breaking up of large estates by expropriation, followed by distribution of land among the peasants.

It further promises to give earnest attention to the food supply, and the securing of reparation for the pillage and destruction committed by the enemy, and will address itself to the task of national consolidation on democratic lines, so characteristic of the nation.

Meanwhile, news has reached Jassy that a national assembly at Kichineff has voted for complete and unconditional union of Bessarabia with Rumania.

QUESTION RAISED OF SENATORS' MOTIVES

League of Free Nations Society Issues Statement on Stand of Messrs. Knox, Reed and Lodge Regarding Nations' League

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York—Raising the question of what is responsible for the attitude taken by Senators Knox, Reed and Lodge with regard to consideration by the Peace Conference of the League of Nations proposition, the League of Free Nations Association, in a statement just made public, says their underlying motives ought to be compared with the ultimate and continuing motives of the Administration. The statement is signed by Norman Hapgood, president of the association, and continues as follows:

"Mr. Reed is not so adroit in his methods as Mr. Knox and Mr. Lodge. He attacks the idea in the center. The other two highly trained politicians argue for postponement,—a much better device; for postponement and ridicule are the best weapons against a proposition that is entirely sound.

"The Administration has had a solid reason for urging that the formation of a League of Nations be the first order of business at the peace table. It did not begin to urge that procedure when the President went abroad. It began at least a year and a half ago to be insistent, though tactful, and it has steadily insisted ever since.

"The reason for this insistence is in the whole American policy from the beginning. President Wilson has varied his course in detail, as a pilot tacks with wind and tide, but his objectives have not changed. He has never believed the war would result in good if it should be settled on the old lines of having the victors act as attorney, judge and jury. He has always believed that the only chance of making a settlement that would pay in the long run for the frightful sacrifice in life, health and property would lie in pooling the intelligence of all the nations interested, which can only be done through self-control and good will.

"It is not human to expect the Italian Government to take the same view of the still valid secret treaty that an impartial body of consulting statesmen might take. England must have a very strong voice in any agreements made about access to raw materials in the undeveloped regions of the earth, but hers should not be the only voice about how to dispose of her new conquests. The French Government alone would not be the best judge of France's appropriate rôle in Asia Minor,—and so on, with scores of complex questions. Who is to decide whether Poland should reach the sea by cutting off two million Prussians in East Prussia, or by making Danzig a free port? Who is to approach the unspeakably complex questions centering on the Balkans?

"What Lodge and Knox mean is that four victorious governments, each represented by a few men, should carve up Europe, Asia and Africa to suit themselves and then decide at their leisure whether they want anything masquerading as a League of Nations, after all the questions of importance have been already decided. This is the method followed by the notorious Holy Alliance, and it is the method natural to the standpat politically-minded intellect. It is well, however, for the American public to wake up and apply its intelligence to exactly what is at stake. No question of detail is of any importance compared to this question of method. Lodge, Reed and Knox are saying: 'We and our principal associates, represented by a score of individuals in Versailles, ought to grab whatever we can comfortably get away with, and fix up rules afterward.' President Wilson is saying: 'The United States and her associates have a responsibility before God and man that is too great for selfishness and too great for hate or pride.' That responsibility can only be met by the same method with which we have learned to settle conflicts between man and man. It can only be met by the formation, at the beginning, of a tribunal as near to competence and to fairness as it lies in human nature to attain."

VISCOUNT JELLICOE TO VISIT DOMINIONS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Sunday)—The Admiralty makes the following announcement:

"It having been intimated by the Dominions' ministers at the close of the recent Imperial War Conference that the Dominions would welcome visits from a highly qualified representative of the Admiralty for the purpose of advising the Dominion authorities on naval matters, the Board of Admiralty, with the approval of the War Cabinet, has deputed Admiral Viscount Jellicoe of Scapa to proceed on a visit to the Dominions and India for this purpose early in the new year."

SOLDIERS BACK FROM RUSSIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York—The White Star liner Baltic on Saturday brought home 28 soldiers, the first of the United States troops who have seen service in Russia. They say the civilian population applauds the advance of the Allies south from Archangel, and declare that the Bolsheviki, at least when these Americans fought them, had German officers.

Established a Century

Chandler & Co.

Tremont Street Near West Boston, Mass.

Evening Dinner and Afternoon Dresses

for Women and Misses

ONE of the most attractive showings of charming dresses Chandler & Co. have ever made. The greatest interest at present undoubtedly centers in holiday buying—nevertheless, it is gratifying to state that there is an unprecedented demand for *new dresses,* and the business in them is doubling and tripling—hence this advertisement is to advise customers of the completeness of this store's stocks in new dresses.

Black Evening Dresses

Our display of black dresses for evening and dinner wear is complete in every detail—including as it does dresses of velvet, Georgette, net, satin and taffeta. From the simplest to the most elaborate model, each is artistically conceived and finished. 29.50 to 135.00

Velvet Evening Dresses

The velvet dresses—most of them custom made—are emphatically simple, depending for the most part on the graceful drapes and beautiful shades for their unmistakable charm. 55.00 to 72.50

Satin Evening Dresses

Many of the dresses are of all satin, altogether unornamented or beaded—others combine with tulle, chiffon cloth or Georgette in perfectly matching shades, and show metal laces, elaborate beading and embroidery. 29.50 to 89.50

Other Evening Dresses

Of chiffon, Georgette, net or taffeta. The chiffon dresses often blend two harmonizing shades, as a particularly attractive dress that shows softly draped black chiffon over a clinging white foundation. 29.50 to 155.00

NOTE—Many of these dresses come with high backs and sleeves, and are suitable for evening or dinner wear.

Velvet Afternoon Dresses

Chiffon velvet and velveteen are shown in several extremely attractive and unusual styles—each one an example of perfect workmanship and skillful designing. There are models to suit every type of figure. 25.00 to 95.00

Georgette Afternoon Dresses

Many come in subtly blending shades, or are lavishly embroidered in silk, worsted or beads—in all-over designs border effects or detached motifs. 25.00 to 85.00

Satin Afternoon Dresses

There are simple and totally untrimmed styles that rely on the material for the effect—also richly embroidered and beaded models that speak of French origin. 25.00 to 145.00

Tricolette Afternoon Dresses

Fashioned on straight lines, with Russian tunics, mandarins and harem panels. One shows front and back full length plaited panels of Georgette over the tricolette foundation. 39.50 to 85.00

Custom-Made Afternoon Dresses

Of velvet, Georgette, satin, crepe de chine. Every dress is made in our own workrooms by our skilled dressmakers. Every dress is equal in every way to those produced by the French dressmakers, but priced much lower. 39.50 to 95.00

Misses' Custom-Made Evening Dresses

Fashioned from finer quality velvet, satin, net and Georgette—made in our own custom workrooms by skilled dressmakers. The styles are exceedingly youthful and becoming. 39.50 to 55.00

Misses' Evening Dresses

Softly draped, tapering skirts, tulle combinations, silver trimmings mark many of the bewitching dresses of taffeta, net, and satin. 25.00 to 55.00

Misses' Dinner Dresses

Several charming models, developed in soft, rich materials, such as chiffon, Georgette and net. One beautiful dress shows all-over sequin—another is embroidered in self-shade silk and beads from shoulder to the hem. Others feature metal and fringe trimming, veiled effects, draping and unusual sleeves. 39.50 to 115.00

Misses' Georgette Afternoon Dresses

Of particular interest are the new tunic variations and necklines—square, round, oval and U-effects. Embroidery and beading are much in evidence. 29.50 to 95.00

Misses' Satin Afternoon Dresses

Many of these unite with Georgette—others are of all satin, graced by embroidery in silk and beads, sash ties and unusual sleeves. 29.50 to 69.00

OPINION IS FILED IN LOS ANGELES CASE OF CHURCH-CLOSING

(Continued from page one)

number of persons, when in the opinion of the legislative body it is dangerous to the public health for persons to congregate, does not call for discussion; it is no invasion of the right of the citizen. But the ordinance under consideration singles out churches, theaters, and certain amusements, and after ordering them closed, does not make like gatherings or assemblages in hotel lobbies, depots, department stores, street cars, etc., unlawful unless, in the opinion of the health commissioner, such gatherings are dangerous to public health.

"The difficulty with the present law is that it is an attempt to confer upon a single person the right arbitrarily to determine when public health is endangered and what legitimate businesses, meetings and gatherings recognized as useful to the community must cease, and what institutions and operations may continue. 'The very idea that one man may be compelled to hold his life, or the means of living, or any material right essential to the enjoyment of life, at the mere will of another, seems to be intolerable in any country where freedom prevails, as being the essence of slavery itself.' (Yick Wo vs. Popkins, 118 U. S. 356.)

"Under the ordinance here in question crowds may gather in hotel lobbies, street cars may be overloaded and crowded with people, hundreds may gather in private homes. Crowds may be assembled in small spaces for auction sales, and yet no offense is committed until the health commissioner gives notice in the public press, or by posting notices upon building where such crowds assemble. But the judgment and opinion of the health commissioner is not only the determinative factor in the proposition as to whether or not it is dangerous to the public health for persons to congregate in any particular place, but under this law his opinion is absolutely conclusive, and thus it may result as to two places where crowds congregate under precisely the same conditions and circumstances, say, for instance, two department stores, the proprietor of one of which is guilty of no offense and can keep his place open and permit crowds to gather therein, simply because the health commissioner has not posted a notice upon his store declaring that in the opinion of the health commissioner it is dangerous for crowds to congregate therein, while the proprietor of the same kind of an establishment next door may be compelled to lose thousands of dollars by closing his establishment because, in the opinion of the health commissioner, not the legislative body of the city of Los Angeles, it is dangerous for people to congregate in his place of business. In short, arbitrarily and within the declaration, not of the city council, but of the health commissioner, no burden whatever may be imposed upon one institution where crowds gather, while the other business enterprises, in obedience to this law, may be subjected to destruction and financial ruin. The city council, in the interest of public health, may require all places where crowds congregate (except such as are necessary for the maintenance of life) to close, or not to allow more than a certain number of people to assemble therein at any one time, but it cannot leave the question as to whether this shall be done, and what legitimate institutions shall be closed, to the arbitrary disposition of any one individual.

"The manifest objection to this law is that upon the Health Commissioner has been imposed, not the duty to enforce an ordinance of the council, but the power to make a law for the individual, and to enforce such rules of conduct as he may prescribe. It is thus arbitrary, special legislation, and violative of the Constitution.

"For the foregoing reasons, the objection of the defendants to the introduction of any evidence is sustained and the defendants ordered discharged."

Whisky in Salt Lake City

More Than 300 Persons Get Liquor From Police and County Sheriff

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—With doctors writing prescriptions more than 300 persons have obtained whisky from the Salt Lake City police and from the sheriff of Salt Lake County, according to reports examined by a correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor. Utah is a dry State.

The law strictly forbids whisky being so used or given out for such use in Utah. Judge John F. Tobin, of the third district court, recently ruled that the whisky in the hands of the police, totaling more than 26,000 pints, should be destroyed. This whisky was obtained in raids upon the premises of bootleggers.

While this court order was pending several doctors and others remarked on the "benefits" to be derived from the use of whisky in combating the alleged influenza epidemic. As a consequence, the chief of police and the sheriff totally in disregard of the fact that such action is unlawful, have been distributing the whisky upon showing of a doctor's prescription, those asking for the liquor taking their own bottles to the places designated.

The district court has taken no action to cite either the sheriff or the chief of police for contempt or to discover why the court's order has not been obeyed.

Salt Lake City is still only a "partly open" town. Theaters and churches have reopened, but schools are still closed, while department and other stores must open later and close earlier than heretofore. In addition, no child under 14 years of age, is allowed to enter a store or a theater.

Outside of Salt Lake City the State is practically closed. In these outside districts all theaters and churches are closed, as are pool halls, while no meetings can be held.

Pool hall owners at Brigham City, tired of inactivity, in that their establishments had been closed since Oct. 10, reopened for one day—Friday, Dec. 13. While the State Board of Health was threatening prosecution, certain citizens banded together and forced the pool halls to close.

CONGRESS PLANS HOLIDAY RECESS

It Is Not Expected to Reconvene Till January 2—Revenue Bill Likely to Be Passed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—It is expected that Congress will adjourn on Monday, not to reconvene until Jan. 2, although the recess will not be for that length of time, but no quorum will be present at any time until that date, under a "gentlemen's agreement." A number of representatives have already left, and senators have been kept only by the urgency of passing the Revenue Bill, which is likely to go through before adjournment.

The Revenue Bill is designed to raise about $6,000,000,000 in 1919 from the taxable earnings of the year 1918. The 1920 tax provisions under which it is estimated that $4,000,000,000 will be raised from 1919, were voted into the bill on Saturday, after considerable opposition by the Republicans, who maintained that no one could say how much money the government would need in 1920, and that the matter should be left to the next Congress, which will be controlled by Republicans. The Democrats denied that they wanted to fix the taxes for political reasons, and said that the business of the country ought to know what taxes it would be expected to meet in 1920.

The Senate finally adopted the committee amendment for excess profit taxes in 1920, but a number of other amendments remain to be considered on Monday, including the substitute bill of Senator La Follette.

In the course of the debate, Senator Townsend charged that the Democrats knew that $4,000,000,000 would not be enough in 1920, and Chairman Simmons admitted this and said he knew also that $6,000,000,000 was insufficient for 1919, and that all or most of the excess that would be required to pay war bills ought to be taken care of by bonds, not direct taxation.

MOTOR TRANSPORT TO BE INAUGURATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SPOKANE, Washington—That the government will not have entire control of shipping facilities centering in Spokane after the first of the year is evident from the announced plans of the Spokane Motor Transportation Company which has recently been incorporated and capitalized in the sum of $100,000. Freight will be received and delivered over nine routes radiating from Spokane and reaching all the smaller business centers within a radius of 65 miles from the city.

The highways to be traversed are all macadamized and some of them paved for a considerable distance beyond the city limits. Light loads will be received at the company's depot, which is centrally located; heavy loads will be picked up at the warehouses of jobbers and merchants and all will be delivered at the door of the consignee. A table of rates, which it is said will be between prevailing express and freight rates to the various points reached, is now being prepared by the company's officials.

PERUVIAN OFFICIAL FAVORS PANAMA LINE

PANAMA, Republic of Panama—The plan broached recently in Mexico for closer commercial union among the Central and South American countries by intensive use of the Tehauntepec Railway, involving competition with the Panama Canal, had no official standing in Peru, at least, it was declared on Saturday by Dr. Francisco Tudelay Varela, the new Peruvian Ambassador to the United States, who is here on his way to take his post in Washington. "The canal represents so many advantages, economic and political," he said, "that any official action must favor the Panama route in every way possible. Already Peru has obtained great advantages from the canal, and she is convinced that these will grow daily."

GENERAL STRIKE URGED

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay — Despite precautions by the police, success appears to be attending the efforts of agitators here to start a general strike, which seems to be intended as a revolutionary movement. The agitators are reported to be Russian Maximalists. The newspapers say that the port will probably be paralyzed and that the Maximalists are endeavoring to bring about port strikes here and in Buenos Aires simultaneously, while striving to cause dissension among the police and firemen in this city, as in Argentina.

POLICE COMMISSIONER NAMED

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Edwin U. Curtis, former Mayor of Boston and former collector of the port, has been nominated by Governor McCall to be Police Commissioner of Boston, for a term of five years.

PUBLICATION OF SOCIALIST IDEAS

Frank P. Walsh, Recently on War Labor Board, Testifies in Chicago Trial on the Mailability of Certain Papers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Illinois—One of the most interesting passages in the trial of Victor Berger, Socialist Congressman-elect from Milwaukee, and four other Socialists of national prominence, on charge of violation of the Espionage Act, occurred when Frank P. Walsh, former joint chairman of the National War Labor Board, was placed on the stand by the defense. Mr. Walsh had appeared in Washington, in July of 1917, before the Postmaster-General, at a conference in which Amos Pinchot, Clarence Darrow, Seymour Stedman, attorney for the Socialist Party, and P. Louis Engdahl, editor of the American Socialist and one of the defendants in the present proceedings, had taken part. Mr. Walsh had represented the Texas Rebel, a radical paper, which had attacked the Postmaster-General. The latter refused to change his decision on the mailability of the paper.

A considerable number of Socialist pamphlets have been introduced by the government, and Mr. Walsh was interrogated closely by J. B. Fleming, Assistant United States Attorney, as to what he thought of the mailability of certain of the Socialist propaganda in war time.

Mr. Walsh granted that certain statements printed in Socialist literature should have been excluded from the mails. He said that a poem, "Come, Ye Slaves," published in the American Socialist in the course of the war, was not such as to inspire young men to register for the draft.

An item which Mr. Walsh declared should have been excluded, if the law forbade it, was one in which Liberty bonds were declared to be "slavery bonds," published in the American Socialist. Everybody ought to buy Liberty bonds, Mr. Walsh said, and he stated that he had bought all he could afford to buy. To some questions as to whether certain things should have been excluded from the mails, Mr. Walsh refused to answer directly and insisted upon explaining himself. Regarding the St. Louis "proclamation and war program" of the Socialists, he said that certain parts of it read to him should have been excluded. But he added, "when I say that such matters as that should be excluded from the mails, I say it on account, of course, of the technical application of the law. I do not mean by that," he explained, "that even during the war, without violating that act, the spirit should not be kept up in opposition to all wars, because I am out now, I hope, in a campaign that is going to increase so much in volume that there will be no more kings and no more wars."

Regarding demand six of the St. Louis Socialist anti-war platform declaring for resistance to compulsory military training and the conscription of life and labor, Mr. Walsh said that as a general proposition he was in favor of that demand, but that he believed the Selective Draft Act the most democratic and best thing that was done toward ending the war. Pressed for an answer, he said that that part of the St. Louis platform should, under the law, have been denied the mails.

Regarding his position on the war, Mr. Walsh explained: "I was violently opposed to the war until the United States entered it, because I was opposed to all wars, as I am today. I was utterly mistaken, as were millions of my fellow-citizens, in opposing war as long as I did." His attitude, he further stated, of opposition to the Espionage Act also changed, and he gave the war his whole-hearted support and practically all of his time. Mr. Walsh said he was not a Socialist.

CITY MANAGER PLAN URGED UPON MEMPHIS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

MEMPHIS, Tennessee—A large committee of business men and bankers appeared before the Shelby County legislators on Dec. 18, to urge the abandonment of the commission form of government, now in operation in Memphis, and the adoption of the city manager plan, now in force in 125 cities of the United States. R. R. Ellis, spokesman for the delegation, strongly advised running the city and its affairs as if it were a large corporation. He favored the election of a competent non-partisan business man, not necessarily a Memphian, for city manager, at a salary of $20,000 or $25,000 a year; the election by vote of the people of 13 councilmen, who would serve without remuneration, and finally the election of a Mayor by the councilmen for civic and social purposes. Mr. Ellis cited Dayton, Ohio, as a city in which this plan has been tried out with very satisfactory results.

AMERICAN MEDALS FOR ALLIED GENERALS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—General Pershing has notified the War Department that, under authority granted him by President Wilson, he has awarded the Distinguished Service Medal to the generals commanding the various French, British and Italian armies. Decorations were awarded to 16 French generals, seven British, two Belgian and three Italian generals as follows:

French Army—Maj. Gen. De-Castalnau, Maj. Gen. d'Esperey, Maj. Gen. Fayolle, Maj. Gen. Maistre, Maj. Gen. Debeney, Maj. Gen. Hirschauer, Maj. Gen. Gouraud, Maj. Gen. Degoutte, Maj. Gen. DeBoissoudy, Maj. Gen. Mangin, Maj. Gen. Gerard, Maj. Gen. Berthelot, Maj. Gen. Guillaumat, Maj. Gen. Humbert, Maj. Gen. Weygand and Maj. Gen. Buat.

British Army—Lieut. Gen. Horne, Gen. Plumer, Gen. Byng, Gen. Rawlinson Gen. Birdwood, Lieut. Gen. Currie and Lieut. Gen. Lawrence.

Belgian Army—Lieut. Gen. Ruquoy and Lieut. Gen. Jacques.

Italian Army—Lieut. Gen. Badoglio, Maj. Gen. Scipioni and the Duke of Aosta.

LABOR CAMPAIGN FOR PEACE LEAGUE

British Labor to Inaugurate a Movement Urging Necessity for Establishment of League

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Friday)—The Trade Union Congress and the Labor Party have jointly decided to open a great public campaign to advocate the establishment of a League of Nations as an integral part of the peace settlement.

The campaign is to be inaugurated in London with demonstrations in the Albert Hall, Jan. 2, under the chairmanship of G. H. Stuart Bunning, and among the speakers invited are Arthur Henderson, Ramsay Macdonald, Bernard Shaw, J. H. Thomas, Will Thorne, George Lansbury, and Mrs. Snowdon.

Other demonstrations will be held simultaneously in Glasgow, Manchester, Birmingham, Newcastle, Cardiff, Leeds, and Bristol on Sunday, Jan. 5, which organized labor purposes to observe as League of Nations Sunday, and the trade union and labor movement throughout the country is being requested by party leaders to organize meetings of a public and representative character that day.

At all these demonstrations, the following resolution will be submitted:

"That this meeting joins in the address of welcome presented to President Wilson by the Trades Union Congress parliamentary committee and the executive of the Labor Party, congratulates him and those others who have worked for the idea of almost universal acceptance of the League of Nations as the only means of preventing future wars, and calls upon the official British delegation to the Peace Congress to make the definite establishment of the League of Nations one of the foremost clauses in the treaty of peace."

As the League of Nations campaign and the world labor conference will involve very heavy expense, it has been decided to open a special campaign fund.

STEEL COMBINATION FOR FOREIGN TRADE

NEW YORK, New York—Organization of the North American Steel Products Corporation, a combination of the larger independent steel companies to advance their foreign trade, was formally announced here on Saturday. The new exporting organization will represent the following companies, with a combined annual ingot capacity of 12,000,000 tons: Bethlehem Steel, Brier Hill Steel, Lackawanna Steel, Lukens Steel, Midvale Steel and Ordnance, Republic Iron and Steel, Sharon Steel Hoop, Trumbull Steel, Whittaker-Glesner and Youngstown Sheet and Tube.

E. A. S. Clarke, president of the Lackawanna Steel Company, has resigned, the change to take effect on Jan. 1. In a statement telling of the purpose of the organization he said: "It is expected that other steel producing interests will join the North American Company, and that eventually it will represent in export trade substantially all important steel producing companies of the country outside of the United States Steel Corporation. The company expects to begin business on Jan. 2 next. In addition to its main office in New York City, it will have branches throughout the world."

ONTARIO CAR ORDER UPHELD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ontario—The Ontario Railway Board's order under which the Toronto Railway Company was fined $1000 a day for 24 days for failing to deliver 100 cars within a certain time has been upheld by the first divisional court to which an appeal was made. The court found that the position today is the same as when the order was made on Feb. 27 of last year, and that the company has not done all within its power to furnish the cars. Counsel for the railway argued that the order had no validity as the board had no jurisdiction to exercise the powers conferred upon it by the act under which it was created. As the period covered by the order expired on April 19 last, the city intends to ask for a further fine covering the interval to date.

WYOMING IRRIGATION CANALS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHEYENNE, Wyoming—In doing its part toward the reclamation of what once was known as the "Great American Desert," Wyoming during the last two years, according to the biennial report of the State Engineer, has constructed irrigation canals which, if placed end to end, would carry water from Boston to Jacksonville, Florida. The combined length of these canals is 1221 miles.

MR. BECKER TO BE RETAINED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York—Alfred L. Becker, special assistant Attorney-General, who testified before the Senate sub-committee investigating propaganda last week, will be retained in office by Charles Newton, Attorney-General-elect, to enable him to continue his investigations.

MOROCCO PROBLEM CONFRONTING SPAIN

Solution Expected to Be Advanced by Count de Romanones' Visit to Paris—Celebration at Premier's Departure

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

MADRID, Spain (Sunday)—All Madrid, and much of the rest of Spain, is thrown into a state of much excitement upon the news of the visit of the Premier, Count de Romanones, to Paris to see President Wilson. There are the most extravagant conjectures as to the intention and possible outcome, the general disposition being to regard it as likely that Spain will now be given a place at the peace conference for which, it is thought, the count will specially appeal.

Others talk and write of the fine place Spain is to occupy in the future world, how she is to be rewarded for her patience, and how a new era is dawning. More responsible newspapers do not indulge in such fancies. While they welcome this important and significant departure from the customs of Spanish insularity, and consider that the Count de Romanones does a great service to the country in thus placing himself in contact with the statesmen of the world and laying the case of Spain, good or bad, before them, these papers hold that the best possible and most likely result that can emerge from the expedition to Paris is some proposal toward a solution of the extremely difficult and delicate Morocco problem, the importance and urgency of which have been magnified as a result of the war and the new situation in the Mediterranean.

The Count left Madrid for Paris by night train and his departure was made the occasion for an extraordinary celebration. The whole of the Cabinet was present at the Northern railway station and so also were Señores Maura, La Cierva, and Villenueva, the last named being president of the chamber. The British, French and Italian Ambassadors were also present with the French chargé d'affaires, leading civil and military authorities and a large gathering of former ministers, senators, deputies and others. No such demonstration has been held in Madrid for a long time.

Added to it all was the fact that the King sent his aide-de-camp to the station to hand the Premier a letter from His Majesty, wishing him every possible success on his mission. As the train moved out of the station the crowd of statesmen and others cheered for the Count and then for the King. It may be added that the Count makes this expedition with the hearty approval of every political party and that he has asked the Catalonian regionalists for a truce in the conflict between them and the government while he is away from Spain on this errand, fraught with so much importance for the future of Spain.

It is a remarkable fact that, for the first time, the King has discarded all traditional and recognized procedure by receiving the newly appointed French Ambassador, Monsieur Alapetite, before the latter has presented his credentials. Prince de Ratibor, the German Ambassador, his military attaché, Von Kalle, and the whole of the staff of the Embassy have received their passports and leave Spain forthwith. It is announced that Spain cannot so far recognize the new government of Berlin and has not been favorably impressed by Germany's behavior with regard to her since 1914.

Premier Meets French Statesmen

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Sunday)—Count de Romanones, Spanish Prime Minister, has had conversations with M. Clemenceau and M. Pichon, the Foreign Minister. In a statement to the press he declares that Spain cannot remain isolated at the present moment. "It is essential," he says, "that she should maintain the best relations with the Allies. She has no other policy. I think my visit to Paris will be useful to Spain."

TOO SOON YET TO PLAY WAGNER

Reginald De Koven Leaves Hall When New York Philharmonic Society Plays "Tristan"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York—"Wagner, though one of the world's great names in music, is at the present time symbolic of the German lust for war and conquest, and his works should be barred, at least until after peace is declared, from all concert halls and opera houses in the United States."

This was the comment which Reginald De Koven, the composer and critic, made to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor in regard to his getting up and leaving Carnegie Hall recently when the Philharmonic Orchestra, of which Josef Stransky is the conductor, was about to play Wagner's prelude to "Tristan and Isolde." Mr. DeKoven explained that he could not stay and listen to music of Wagner, because he was reminded how the Germans in their pride of slaughter used the names of characters in the Wagnerian operas for the titles of their battle fronts, like the Siegfried line and the Wotan line, before which the sons of America have been fighting and from which they are now returning by the thousands wounded.

"Wagner will come back as one of the first musicians of all time," he went on to say. "That is inevitable, but it is too soon now for Americans to welcome him. I have heard that a movement is afoot for the restoration of Wagner's operas in New York. If they should at some time be given again, they should not be tolerated in the German language, which America cannot with any pleasure listen to, but should be sung in English, by American singers."

The day when the Wagner prelude was played by the Philharmonic Orchestra, the name of Wagner was printed in specially large type on the billboards outside Carnegie Hall. Persons who understand the musical situation in New York have expressed the opinion that the effort to reawaken interest in Wagner's music is a part of the German propaganda.

INDEPENDENCE FOR ARMENIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York—The Armenian National Union in this city has received a dispatch from Paris announcing the proclamation of the independence of Armenia by the Armenian national delegation in Paris, which has notified the Allies and the United States of this action and placed the Armenian state under the guarantee of "the Entente and the United States and the Society of Nations." The territory covered by the proclamation includes Cilicia as well as "integral Armenia."

FOOD FORWARDED TO NEEDY FINLAND

Thousands of Tons of Cereals, Pork Products and Sugar Sent—This Action Expected to Have Effect Upon Russia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Following a cabled recommendation of Herbert C. Hoover, the War Trade Board announces that 10,000 tons of cereals, 1000 tons of sugar, 2000 tons of pork products and 1000 tons of industrial fats have been sent to Finland. This is the first food sent to that country for civilian relief, and the shipment is approved by the Allies.

All reports received by Mr. Hoover and by the Allies indicate that Finland, which had freed herself of Russia only to fall into the hands of Germany, is extricating herself from her political difficulties and shows promise of being able to establish herself on a comparatively stable basis.

As recently as when the armistice was signed, the Germans were in control and any food sent to Finland was likely to fall into their hands to be reexported to Germans or to the Bolsheviki, but since that time conditions have so changed that the Allies feel warranted in sending food, which is greatly needed. It is believed by government officials here that this action will not be without effect upon Russia, for it is understood that as soon as the same degree of stability is shown there that Finland has exhibited, food and other necessities will be sent from the United States and the Allies.

The War Trade Board has also announced that South American shipping will soon be comparatively free. In addition to the six Dutch ships already in American ports, Holland recently sent five ships—the Brunswick, Delta, Minerva, Moerdyk and Terschelling—in the expectation of lifting cargoes of grain in the United States. But, owing to the congestion of grain-loading facilities, it has been decided by Holland to send these ships to South America for grain, and the War Trade Board has facilitated the movement by the granting of bunker coal, not only for the trip to South America, but for the return journey. With the allotment of other tonnage, the merchants in Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay and other South American points will be able to secure without further delay the goods which have been purchased and stored here and other goods which are now on order.

UKRAINIANS SEEK PASSPORTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York—The Ukrainian National Committee of the United States says it has applied for passports for two Ukrainian delegates to the Peace Conference, the Ukrainian delegates already in Paris, from England, France, Italy, Switzerland, Canada. Russian and Austrian Ukrainia having expressed the desire that the American Ukrainians act as their spokesmen.

BAN ON GERMAN GOODS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Illinois—One hundred members of the Chicago Automobile Club have pledged themselves not to buy any German-made goods for a period of seven years. Action was taken on an appeal of Capt. Edward Tupper, national organizer of the British Seamen's Union.

B. Altman & Co.

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Prices $2.75 & $4.75

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UNIFYING WORLD DRY AMENDMENT

National Temperance Council, Representing Some 20 Prohibition Organizations, May Join the International Confederation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York—Protection against an influx of the liquor interests from the United States is a right which ought to be conceded to the people of other lands, such as China, and if possible this protection should be provided by the United States Government in a manner that would give it legal power, according to the Rev. Charles S. McFarland, of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, who is in close touch with the leaders of the temperance movement among those interests which insist that transference of liquor interests from the United States to other lands, hampering missionary work, should not be permitted.

Dr. McFarland expressed his views on the subject while discussing with a representative of this bureau, on Friday, the appointment by the commission on temperance of the federal council of a committee to confer with the International Prohibition Confederation and other temperance and prohibition organizations in Washington, last week, for the purpose of unifying the world prohibition movement.

This bureau also learned later from the Rev. Charles Stelzle, a member of the federal council committee, that the union of the various organizations working for world prohibition, under the International Prohibition Confederation, was not effected during the Washington meetings.

As a result of the conferences, however, what is known as the National Temperance Council, representing some 20 organizations, will meet soon, and at that time the confederation is expected to propose a plan for union with the council, so far as world prohibition work is concerned.

The situation with regard to world prohibition, therefore, at the present time, a situation regarded as especially interesting in view of the reports that brewers are preparing to move or have in some instances actually moved, their business to other lands, particularly China, is this, according to the Rev. Mr. Stelzle. There are really three big organizations promoting their plans for world prohibition: The Anti-Saloon League of America, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and the International Prohibition Confederation. The confederation will probably act with the National Temperance Council. Into the confederation, the National Dry Federation, organized after the war began, was merged this week at Washington. The Anti-Saloon League has already sent at least one representative to another land, Mexico. The W. C. T. U., it is said, has two on the way to Europe. The coming conference of the National Temperance Council with the International Prohibition Confederation is expected to align them in the third great organization working for world prohibition.

The Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, through its special committee, is working with the international confederation, whose leader is Prof. Charles Scanlon of Pittsburgh.

The Federal Council's commission on temperance, in naming its committee, said in part:

"The conditions in the United States are such as to enable the friends of temperance reform here to offer assistance to the movement in other countries. The United States and Canada, in 1917, through 184 denominational, interdenominational and independent societies contributed $20,437,861 to foreign missions, sent out 11,187 missionaries, had 50,470 native helpers in foreign fields, affecting 1,203,317 communicants in mission churches and 697,807 pupils in mission schools. All this equipment, with knowledge of the language, the people, countries and conditions, offer an approach through naturally friendly channels for temperance work.

"We are reliably informed that the Gospel is being hindered and the natives debauched in these mission fields by alcoholic beverages, and furthermore, that certain liquor interests are not only sending their wares but transferring their business to such fields.

"Conditions are such now as to afford excellent opportunity to prevent the entrenchment of the evils of strong drink and habit-forming drugs. It is our judgment that this work should proceed with the utmost dispatch compatible with constructive plans and advantageous means."

AMITY OF SAVOY AND COURT OF ENGLAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—At a recent meeting of the British Academy, Col. Filippo de Filippi, Hon. K. C. I. E., delivered a lecture in the presence of the Italian Ambassador, on "The Relations of the House of Savoy with the Court of England." Sir F. G. Kenyon, president of the Academy, was in the chair, and announced that Mr. Arthur Serena, "in order to commemorate the King of Italy's birthday and the signing of the armistice," had offered to found in the British Academy a gold medal, to be given by the Academy annually, "for the furtherance of the study of Italian literature, history, art, or economics by a British-born subject." The lecturer sought to demonstrate the intimate and almost unbroken intercourse between the Royal Houses of Savoy and England from 1241, when Peter of Savoy paid a visit to Henry III, down to the visit of King Victor II, to Queen Victoria after the Italian victory of Tchernace in the Crimean War. Henry III created Peter Earl of Richmond and Essex and Governor of Dover Castle, the Earl being provided with a manor, situated on the land between the Thames and the street called "La Strande," which took the name of "Savoy," and gave its title to that district of London. The most striking figures among the Savoy princes were the Conte Verde, who still lives in the folklore of Piedmont as the legendary Knight of Chivalry; Emanuel Filibert, who won the Battle of St. Quentin; Victor Amadeus II, contemporary of Prince Eugene and Marlborough, to whom we have a charming and affectionate letter written by Queen Anne congratulating him on the victory of Turin; and Charles Emanuel III, the ally of George II. Colonel de Filippi also dealt with the inspiring period of the Risorgimento, when England was the only power which stood consistently by Italy during her struggle for freedom and unity. Alluding to the great Italian triumph of today, the lecturer recurred to Cavour's prophetic vision, when he foresaw the near redemption of Venice and Rome, but added, "As to Istria and Trent, that will be for another generation." The lecture ended with an allusion to the Prince of Wales having fought in British units on the boundaries of Italy by the side of the Italian armies led by Victor Emanuel of Savoy.

GUARDING ST. PAUL'S AGAINST ATTACKS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The story of the men who have been guarding St. Paul's Cathedral against air raids during the Great War forms an interesting episode, of which some record should be preserved, according to The Times. Immediately before the war there was installed a new and elaborate scheme of fire prevention in the building, making it as safe from fire as is humanly possible.

The watch was organized in 1915, and has consisted of architects and other professional men, with guides, vergers and workmen belonging to the cathedral staff. These men, trained by the London fire brigade, have been on guard every night for more than three years, 10 or 15 being often present at one time, and stationed (with fire hose reel) at the posts allotted them when a warning was received. Many have attended two or three nights a week, and the whole country owes them a debt of gratitude for their devoted service. Through the dark nights of three winters these men have been on guard in the national cathedral, often compelled, if a late warning came through, to spend the whole night there between two busy days of work, beds being provided. A system of telephones from the crypt to the various roofs was made for united action.

On two occasions—in June and July, 1917—the cathedral had very narrow escapes from the bombs of Gothas flying in broad daylight. Twice it was struck, at night, by anti-aircraft shells, one of which penetrated, with great force but comparatively little damage, the roof of the south transept. On June 13, 1917, a small part of an explosive bomb which fell within a few yards of the north side of the building was thrown up on to the stone gallery, where a slight dent was made in the asphalt by the impact of it. This is the only mark which Germany has left on St. Paul's Cathedral.

RECONSTRUCTION OF VERDUN AREA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The work of restoration on the battlefield of Verdun has been intrusted by the French Minister of the Interior to the War Victims Relief Committee of the Society of Friends. It will probably take fully two years. Much of the land is unusable owing to gas shells, and much covered with concrete débris, while inhabitants since 1916 have been scattered in many parts of France.

The mission has a scheme for rebuilding the shattered homes from the ruins of the battlefield. It is proposed, says The Times, to make concrete of the fragments of ruined houses, reenforced with strands of barbed wire. First, a concrete floor will be laid; around it the sides of the house will be molded in frames, and finally, the whole house will be plastered over with cement and thus made solid and weather-proof. Gangs of workmen, moving from village to village, will put up these new houses. In some cases the very foundations of villages have been erased, and here new villages on garden village lines will be planned.

The peasants whose homes have been damaged are entitled to an indemnity, but in the meantime the mission are accumulating furniture, tools, pots and pans for them, which will be paid for later. They will also open two centers for destitute refugees, and here the returning soldiers will be able to meet their families and to stay while they search for the ruins of their homes. As for agriculture, tractors and horses will be introduced at once, and as the land has been rendered incapable of rearing cattle in many places it is intended to introduce hardy mountain sheep and goats from the Alps and Pyrenees, which are likely to thrive in the conditions which are bound to exist for some years.

MONTANA PLANS FOR DRY REGIME

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

BUTTE, Montana—A meeting of representatives of the various municipalities of the State is soon to be held at Helena for the purpose of discussing the licensing of temperance drink establishments, which are expected to increase rapidly after the State goes dry Dec. 31. It is proposed to adopt a uniform license fee throughout the State, if it can be done.

PROBLEMS RAISED BY TEXAS DRY LAW

Finding of Unconstitutionality by Court of Criminal Appeals Is Accepted Only in Certain Phases by State Authorities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

AUSTIN, Texas—The Texas statewide prohibition law enacted by the recent special session of the Legislature as a war-time measure again has been held unconstitutional by the Court of Criminal Appeals in its refusal to grant a motion for a new trial. The court adhered to its former opinion, which was somewhat elucidated.

While the action of the court means that saloons may reopen in those parts of Texas that had not hitherto voted in favor of prohibition in local option elections or that are not affected by the 10-mile zone law, the State Comptroller, acting on an opinion from the Attorney-General, has announced that he will issue no licenses to retail liquor dealers.

The Attorney-General takes the position that only that section of the state-wide law relating to the sale of intoxicating liquor has been declared unconstitutional, and that the other features, prohibiting the manufacture, transportation, or gift of liquor in Texas, are still in force, and that his department will insist on the strict enforcement of these features. He also holds that all licenses held by saloon keepers in Texas were automatically canceled when the state-wide law first went into effect, and that there is no provision in the Texas statutes for reissuance of these permits. The state comptroller holds to the same view, and has announced that no permits will be issued unless ordered by the courts. It is probable that persons making application for saloon permits will go to the courts and ask for mandamus to compel the state comptroller to issue such permits.

As the state-wide law now stands, it has been declared void by the criminal branch of the appellate courts, but has been upheld by the civil branch of these courts. When the state-wide law was first declared unconstitutional, the Attorney-General, through the district court of Travis County, at Austin, secured injunctions restraining practically every railroad in Texas from transporting liquor, the injunctions being based on that clause of the state-wide law prohibiting the transportation of intoxicating liquor. These injunctions are now in force, although one railroad, the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe, has taken an appeal to the Court of Civil Appeals at Austin in an effort to have the injunction dissolved. This case is now pending, and its decision will likely be carried to the Supreme Court, and in this way a decision by the highest court of the State may be had on the civil features of the state-wide law.

CHARGES AGAINST DISLOYAL ELEMENTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian Bureau

MELBOURNE, Vic.—"An insidious campaign is going on to set the returned soldiers out of sympathy with the government, and with any force that means a clean, strong Australia," said Mr. Greenwood, the representative of the Strength of Empire Movement, in a speech to the Canterbury branch of the Protestant Federation. He continued:

"If the disloyal forces of Australia can get their way they will use the returned soldiers as they have tried to use the industrialists. I attack no man's religion, but when religion is used for a cloak for disloyalty, all loyalists should attack the disloyalty and separate it from religion. There can be no doubt that the Irish rebellion occurred in direct cooperation with Germany, and sympathizers with that rebellion must necessarily be in sympathy with Germany."

GERMANY'S DRASTIC CHANGES IN RULERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMSTERDAM, Holland—Germany has transformed its political régime. A republic has been proclaimed in Munich, and another in Berlin. One after another, the Emperor, the kings, the grand dukes and petty princes of the reigning houses have abdicated and, in some cases, fled. Thus, 22 crowns in all have fallen, as the following list shows:

STATES	HOUSES	CAPITALS	TITLES
Prussia	Hohenzollern	Berlin	Wilhelm II
Reuss	Reuss. Erkinburg von Viden	Greiz	Regent: Henri XXVII of the Cadet branch
Saxony	Albertine	Dresden	King Frederick-August III
Saxe-Weimar	Ernestine	Weimar	Grand Duke Wilhelm-Ernest
Saxe-Meiningen	Ernestine	Meiningen	Due Bernard-Frederick Wilhelm-Albert
Saxe-Altenburg	Saxe Hildburgausen	Altenburg	Ernest
Saxe-Coburg-Gotha	Saxe-Saalfeld	Coburg	Duke Leopold-Edward
Schaumburg-Lippe	Philip von Lippe	Buckeburg	Prince Adolf Bernard
Schwarzburg	Gontier von Kevern	Rudolstadt	Gunther-Victor
Waldeck	Waldeck Pyrmont	Arolsen	Prince Frederick Adolf
Württemberg	Conrad von Württemberg	Stuttgart	King Wilhelm II
Baden	Zahringen Graf von Brisgau	Karlsruhe	Grand Duke Franz-Wilhelm II
Bavaria	Wittelsbach Christian II Graf Palatin	Munich	King Ludwig II
Brunswick-Luneburg	Guelf. Huge Otbert d' Este King of Hanover	Brunswick (Hanover)	Ernest-August
Hesse-Darmstadt	Landgraf von Katzen Inbogen	Darmstadt	Grand Duke Ernest Ludwig
Hesse-Cassel	Landgraf von Hesse-Cassel	Philipsruhe	Landgraf Alexander-Frederick
Holstein	Oldenburg Christian III von Danemark	Prinkanau	Duke Ernest Gunther
Schleswig-Holstein-Glucksburg	Oldenburg Christian III von Danemark	Gulsburg	Duke Frederick Ferdinand George
Lippe	Bernard von Lippe	Detmold	Prince Leopold IV
Mecklenburg-Schwerin	Obotrittes	Schwerin	Grand Duke Franz IV
Mecklenburg-Strelitz	Adolf von Mecklenburg	Neustrelitz	Grand Duke Adolf Frederick IV
Oldenburg	Egilmar von Altenburg	Oldenburg	Grand Duke Frederick August

PROHIBITION AND EDUCATION URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEWARK, New Jersey—Gov. Martin G. Brumbaugh of Pennsylvania, in an address here recently, said:

"We have learned a few things from this war. One is that a soldier is of no value in a democracy unless he is educated. In order to have an American democracy of the greatest security and advancement we must insist in the future on more education for all the people.

"We learned also that we cannot make a worthy soldier with rum in the camps. Accordingly rum was banished from the army and navy. If rum is not good for soldiers and sailors, is it any better for citizens? Let them, when they finally come home, return to a democracy and a republic that is dry. If the government can keep the boys sober for a year let the churches and citizens keep them sober forever."

FOOD PROBLEMS CONFRONTING ITALY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy—According to Signor Crespi, Italian Minister of Supplies, the end of the war brought a very difficult problem to Italy owing to the increased population under its care. The food question, always a serious one for her since she entered the war, in spite of the help of the Allies, was aggravated by the fact that there were about 5,000,000 more people to look after when the war ended.

Signor Crespi based his statement upon the following figures. In Venezia the increase was 1,700,000; in the Dalmatian coast and islands, 600,000, and probably 200,000 more of the Austrian population which came in in search of food; the population which remained in the invaded provinces, 800,000; Albania 900,000; prisoners, 700,000; Italian prisoners and civilians interned, 500,000. The amount of commissariat picked up during the Austrian retreat was considerable, but it was but a drop in the ocean of the supplies necessary.

Fortunately the possibility of some such need arising had been foreseen and plans made, and measures were taken promptly, the first supplies of necessaries for the destitute populations, and commissioners to control the food rationing, arriving almost simultaneously with the occupying military forces. The Adriatic was thrown open, and supplies were sent to Dalmatia and Albania by sea, but on land the cessation of the state of war could not bring any immediate relief.

Further restrictions are therefore more probable than any immediate increase in the food allowances in Italy. Signor Crespi is understood to be planning a measure for the appointment of small special popular tribunals in each province, composed of representatives of the authorities and the people themselves, with power to close summarily, pending judgment by the courts, any establishment which they find transgressing the food regulations.

FARM COURSES BY MAIL ATTRACT MANY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, New Hampshire—An announcement that New Hampshire College would give mail courses in farming and home economics has resulted in response from all over the State and various sections of New England outside New Hampshire, according to college officials. An entire club of women in Nashua, New Hampshire, it is announced, had enrolled for the course in "Feeding the Family," which is seriously rivaling in interest the agricultural courses on the feeding of live stock.

The question of whether non-residents of the State could take up the reading courses came to the fore today when a number of requests for enrollment were received from Massachusetts and Vermont. It was decided to accept these applications, although a fee will be charged non-residents unless they happen to own farms in the State.

BOULEVARD PROJECT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ontario—The Park Commissioner, Mr. Chambers, is preparing a park and boulevard scheme for the City of Toronto which will involve the expenditure of $7,000,000. The largest project is the completion of the 50-mile boulevard encircling the city, and supplementing this will be a number of inside boulevards connecting the various parks and ravines. The number of equipped playgrounds will be increased from 11 to 31.

NEED OF CONTINUED ALERTNESS BY DRYS

New York Prohibitionists Warn Opponents of Liquor That Present Is No Time for Maintaining Silence on Wet Issue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York—Prohibitionists here warn the opponents of liquor that the present is no time for silence on this issue. Although ratification of the Federal Prohibition Amendment seems assured, the danger of taking this for granted is pointed out. The breweries have been closed, but the brewers are not resting on their oars. At their convention here recently they gave every evidence of being in the fight to a finish, which they do not admit is here yet. Prohibitionist leaders say they must not concede that the brewery closing, war-time prohibition and the prospect of ratification relieve them from the necessity of remaining constantly on the alert.

The position of Charles S. Whitman, Governor of New York State, as well as of those who defeated him in the gubernatorial campaign here, is a salient feature of the local situation, with a possible meaning wider than the boundaries of the State. Criticism of the Whitman campaign managers by William H. Anderson, state superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, has led some to believe that the league is breaking with the Governor. This is unlikely. For Mr. Anderson has followed his denunciations of the alleged manner in which the campaign managers "pussy-footed" on the prohibition issue, with a statement hinting at something like a national significance in the present position of the Governor and of those who defeated him.

Mr. Anderson says the "brewery-serving politicians" who helped "dump Governor Whitman, to get him out of the way for 1920," evidently overlooked the fact that if they continue to stand against ratification "and succeed in robbing the Republican Party of the credit for ratifying, and then ratification is put over by the country outside New York," Governor Whitman will be left as the only man, prominent in New York Republican politics, who is in harmony with the country on this question.

What such a situation might mean to the Governor's political ambitions is also hinted at. Mr. Anderson describes the good impression the Governor made at the world prohibition conference in Columbus, Ohio, and says that there was talk there of "Whitman and Willis for 1920—two governors sacrificed to ratification who will come back when prohibition wins."

What Governor Whitman himself thinks of the relation of the Republican Party to prohibition is told in the following extract from his speech at Columbus:

"There is an element in the Republican Party which thinks the best thing for the party is to enter the political campaign in 1920 free from any supposed handicap, incident to assuming what has been called a 'burden,' viz.: the moral side of this issue. The Republican Party has not kept pace with its Democratic opponent on this issue, as the Democratic Party was in control of Congress at the time the amendment was submitted and has thus far supplied most of the states which have ratified.

"The Republican Party was born of conditions that require courageous facing of a mighty moral issue. Its first business was to meet an intrenched and legalized iniquity. At this present time, when the heart of America has been touched as never before, when men have been brought to look the stern realities of life squarely in the face, when evil stands out more clearly in its naked sordidness and when the people are ready to respond as with the rush of mighty waters to any change to the better nature, I cannot believe that it is good policy to keep silent upon this greatest moral and economic issue. I do not believe that the nation's heart will go out to any man who has gumshoed his way through the years of this growing reform without having left one firm footprint anywhere. He who is not for prohibition is against it. This is no time for silence, or avoiding the issue. The future is with the forces you represent and the political party which does not realize this is shortsighted."

AIR SERVICE FROM LONDON TO PARIS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England — An air passenger service as announced has been instituted betweeen London and Paris. At the London end, according to The Times, arrangements are in the hands of Aircraft Transport and Travel (Limited), a company registered some years ago to deal with peace projects in the air. In Paris affairs are managed by the Compagnie Général Transærienne, of which M. Henri Deutche de la Meurthe is president.

The departure from London is from the Ritz Hotel, Piccadilly, and the arrival at the Ritz Hotel, Place Vendome, Paris. From the time of departure to the arrival in Paris not more than 3½ hours are required, including the journeys by motor from hotels to aerodromes, for which one hour is allowed. The service at first, until new designs are produced, is being conducted with fast machines which have been used for conveying large cargoes of bombs over German territory. These machines, now being produced in large quantities, are fitted with two high-powered engines, so that if one engine fails the other will carry the machine to its destination.

According to official statistics, the aeroplanes travel 128 miles an hour, carrying 3250 pounds weight. They climb 5000 feet in five minutes and "loop the loop." This fact is not relevant to passenger-carrying, but is evidence of flying capabilities. Passengers will be carried in rotation, according to the numbered ticket purchased. The price of the voyage is to be 15 guineas a passenger. The service will be daily, weather permitting.

The Aircraft Manufacturing Company (Limited) has supplied the design for a large part of British production during the war, and for the majority of the service machines for the United States. The same machines will be used until the company, hitherto solely engaged on war work, can supply machines specially designed for passenger service.

STORES BAR GERMAN GOODS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York—The Women's National Committee of the American Defense Society, which is waging an active campaign against the sale of German-made goods, has announced that more than 700 stores in New York, including some of the largest and most popular department stores, are displaying their signs which read: "No German-Made Goods Sold Here." The smaller stores are equally patriotic, and the committee reports that the Broadway Association has written it that they heartily approve of the movement to boycott German-made goods, and will aid in every way possible.

PLANS TO HARNESS THE MURRAY RIVER

South Australia to Develop the Stream Along Lines Proposed by American Army Engineer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian Bureau

ADELAIDE, S. Aus.—For 85 years the waters of Australia's greatest river, the Murray, have been flowing uselessly into the sea. Compared with the mighty volumes which have been lost, only a few dips have been made into the stream to water the crops and the fruit trees flourishing on its banks. It has been possible to maintain navigation only for a very limited period. In the height of summer you may walk across many parts of the Murray and in the flood seasons the waters have spread over the meadows and cultivated land so that experienced skippers on the old-fashioned paddle steamers have taken their vessels along the hidden course of the river, steering by the tops of the submerged gums.

Those days of folly are passing now. After 28 years' controversy, South Australia is doing its duty in following the exploratory courage and acumen of Captain Sturt who made what must have been the cheapest expedition of the kind ever undertaken. He discovered a river—which flows for 3000 miles into the interior—at a cost to the government of £266, less 7¼d.

Three years ago the foundation stone was laid in this State of the first lock on the River Murray. It is located at Blanchetown, and is from the design of Major Johnson of the corps of engineers of the United States Army. His services were lent through the courtesy of the United States Government, and the work of construction today is in charge of Mr. R. C. Cutting, S. B., A. M. A. S. C. E., whom Major Johnson selected in America. It is all American, this lock, even to the steamboat which pushes the barges—a leviathan for the Murray, and unique in these parts in that it does not pull as all the local boats have done since the first one floated on this broad and neglected stream.

Major Johnson's report is considered to be one of the cheapest and most practical the State has received. This officer has since furnished a remarkably fine report on the development of the Murray mouth, and has mapped out alternative schemes involving an expenditure ranging from some hundreds of thousands of pounds to well over £1,500,000 and more. When war is over South Australia will put the scheme into practice.

CINCINNATI WOMEN BEGIN SUFFRAGE DRIVE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CINCINNATI, Ohio — Cincinnati women interested in the suffrage movement are conducting an intensive campaign in an effort to enroll at least 60,000 women in their organization. Subcommittees have become active in the various suburbs under the general direction of the Cincinnati Emergency Committee on the Woman Suffrage Amendment. It is announced that many women active in war work have now directed their efforts toward helping the suffrage cause.

One of the local activities is an aggressive effort to secure the vote of United States Senator Atlee Pomerene of Ohio for the suffrage amendment, thus hoping to win the one vote said to be needed to pass the federal amendment during this session of Congress.

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ESSENTIALS OF A HIGH-SPEED TRAIN

Mr. Chalmers Kearney Lectures on Single-Rail System — Claims to Be Able to Double Speed of Present "Tubes"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Mr. Chalmers Kearney, the well-known engineer and promoter of the single-rail system of high-speed trains, in a lecture before the Society of Engineers, said it was an accepted fact that the progress and well-being of a country depended upon the facility with which ideas, commodities and persons could be exchanged or moved from place to place. It was remarkable, he continued, that in an epoch of unprecedented acceleration in other directions, so little increase in railway speeds had occurred in the last 60 years. As early as 1846 a speed of 78 miles an hour was regularly attained on the Great Western Railway beteween Paddington and Didcot. In 1854 81 miles an hour was reached. But present-day operation of steam and electric railways showed no practical improvement upon this record.

"Thus it is generally conceded by engineers," said Mr. Kearney, "that the railway in its present form has reached its maximum as regards speed and no substantial improvement is looked for even with electricity as the motive power. This statement is made with the full knowledge of the important high-speed electric railway tests carried out between Berlin and Zossen in 1903, when a maximum speed of 130 miles an hour was attained. If they did anything these tests showed that the existing methods of track construction are unsuitable for speeds in excess of 80 miles an hour. When this speed was exceeded it became necessary to re-lay the permanent way with heavier rails packed with larger ballast. This again became unsafe at 100 miles an hour and the addition of two guide rails was resorted to, bringing the total weight of the single track up to 460.53 pounds per yard. To keep the cars on the rails at the high speeds it was necessary to make them exceptionally heavy—84 metric tons each. Yet such weights offer the worst conditions at high speeds. That is a difficulty which would appear to put the standard track out of court as a practical high-speed railway. It follows, therefore, that if there is to be any decided increase in railway speeds we must turn our backs on present-day methods and resort to some new form of construction specialized for the accomplishment of the end in view.

"The question then," says Mr. Chalmers Kearney, "is what forms our high-speed railways are to take." And he goes on to point out what are the essentials of a high-speed railway, and to examine the efficiency of the ordinary twin-rail system, the Lartigue or Behr system, the German Langen Suspended Railway at Barmen, and the Brennan Gyroscope system from the standpoint of these standards of requirement. Each system, he says, has had its vogue in engineering and popular thought, but each have failed to satisfy practical requirements.

Failing these desiderata, Mr. Kearney has employed a single bearing rail as the essential basis of a practical high-speed railway. "Having eliminated the trestle, the gyroscope, and the suspended railway, it remains to discover by what means the trains can best be maintained on the single rail. It is obviously desirable to limit the number of guide rails to one. It is also obvious that the greatest effect of that guide rail will be obtained if it is placed at the maximum convenient distance from the point of support of the train—the single bearing rail. It will also be obvious that if the guide rails for the up and the down lines can be so placed in regard to each other they can be braced together for mutual support, an important advantage will be gained. These desiderata are obtained by the employment of the overhead guide rail. The bracing together of the two guide rails for the up and down lines results in a horizontal lattice girder 14 feet across which is strong in the direction required and light in construction, easily assembled and low in cost."

"The structure for the support of the guide rails," says Mr. Kearney, "also provides a suitable support for the transmission and slider wires. It may also be used for telephone and telegraph wires."

After referring to the value of his high-speed railway for the elevated systems, as offering less offense to the æsthetic eye and considerably reducing the obscuration of light, the lecturer proceeded to take up the question of high speeds.

"It is generally thought," he said, "that such high speeds as are contemplated will prove a costly luxury. I will endeavor to dispel that idea. Up to the present, little or no attempt has been made to reduce running costs by attention to streamline bodies, and yet air resistance is by far the most important factor even at ordinary railway speed. This then is the first direction in which economies can and should be effected. Although since 1902 I have insisted upon the importance of air resistance at considerable speeds, and although some of the textbooks actually gave the value as twice what it really is, still there was no general acceptance of the fact that the matter was worthy of consideration until the coming of the aeroplane. Every one now recognizes the importance of air resistance, and on aeroplanes every part—even the wires—are stream-lined.

"Another point in connection with air resistance is that, contrary to what was first supposed, the major portion of the resistance to movement of a body through the air is due to the suction at the rear which is approximately twice the value of the head resistance. This is a point, however, which is not of great importance in the case of a long and narrow object like a railway train.

"Now as air resistance increases as the square of the speed it is seen that a high-speed train, properly designed as regards air streamlines, should be capable of being run at twice the speed of an ordinary train and yet offer no more air resistance."

Mr. Kearney had some interesting things to say about underground railways, in relation to his system, whether they be the shallow or cut-and-cover system or the deep level or tube railways.

"The deep-level system," he pointed out, "was introduced in order to overcome the difficulty and expense of disturbing the surface, but in so doing practically equal expense was incurred due to the necessity for deep level stations with their expensive equipments of passages, lifts, escalators, and stairs. The deep-level system is also the most inconvenient for the passenger, and, on short journeys at any rate, completely cripples the tube railway as a means of rapid transit. Indeed, in station-to-station journeys, counting from surface to surface, the London tube railway system is the slowest 'rapid transit' machine that could well be devised, the effective speed on such trips working out at no more than four to five miles an hour! It is very little good to force the pace of the trains themselves as is done in London when it is only to be wasted in long passages and lifts. The question before us is: Can future underground railways be so constructed as to avoid the disadvantages of both the deep-level system and those of the shallow system without sacrificing the good features of either? The answer is in the affirmative. Not only can it be done, but important additional advantages can be gained by the same means.

"Future tube railways can dispense with the lift and the escalator and also to a large extent eliminate stairways; such lines can be built at a greatly reduced cost; they can be operated at a speed of from twice to two-and-a-half times that of the present rapid transit lines; the effective speed for the passenger may be five times as fast as at present; these lines may be operated with a much reduced staff and with half or less than half the number of trains, and all these far-reaching advantages may be secured with the expenditure of much less power and with greatly reduced wear and tear."

Mr. Kearney proposed to utilize for underground railways what is known as the gravity system, that is, the tube stations would be brought close to the surface by the use of 1 in 7 gradients, and thus facilitate access to the trains. The station would be built immediately behind the shop or house frontage, the platforms would be on the same level as the street, and there would be no steps or slopes of any kind. All lift and escalator charges would thus be swept away, whilst the gravity system would save upward of 85 per cent of the power required to accelerate the trains of the London tubes. In addition, the train could be accelerated at more than twice the ordinary rate and could attain a speed more than twice as great in the same time. The motors would be required merely to move the train from the station level and to overcome rolling and air resistances during acceleration, as well as to maintain the maximum speed along the lower level.

AMERICAN EDITORS IN ENGLAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Altogether, four parties of American journalists have arrived in England recently in order to acquaint themselves with Britain's war effort at first hand, under the guidance of the Ministry of Information. The last press delegation to arrive was representative of the leading trade journals of the United States. This deputation visited many British trade centers, and was entertained by the English-Speaking Union, under the presidency of Sir A. Steel Maitland. The journalists also visited the fleet before proceeding to France.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

St. Valéry-sur-Somme

THE SOMME'S PLACE IN HISTORY

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Had Germany's invasion of France not miscarried, she would certainly have included in her terms of peace the annexation of the conquered country as far as the Somme and the Meuse, thus possessing herself of a mineral-producing area that would have assured to the Central Empire, henceforth, superiority over all other nations in the raw material of munitions of war.

The Kaiser's golden dream will not now be fulfilled; but the two rivers which bounded Germany's great ambition still hold our attention—the one as the scene, at Verdun, of the most stubborn resistance, perhaps, in military history; the other as center of a series of offensives, both German and allied, culminating in the victorious attacks of the latter during 1918. Prominent has been the Somme in the struggles of this present war. What of her story in the past? Many rivers of France are larger, lovelier than this trout stream of Picardie; not one, excepting the Loire, has been historically more significant, from the year 445 A. D., when Clodion and his Franks established at Amiens their capital of the Gaul that was to be France.

During the later Middle Ages, the tale begins, at the very mouth of the river, on that momentous day, in 1066, when William the Norman issued his proclamation, calling upon all men strong of heart and stout of limb, to join the fleet bound for England, that he was gathering in the harbor of St. Valéry. Only a short distance above St. Valéry—near Noyelles, probably—was the ford of Blanchetaque, by which, in the summer of 1346, Edward III's army crossed the Somme, on the way to victory at Crécy. A few miles higher up the stream is ancient Abbeville, where, at the Monastery of St. Pierre, the French King heard mass on the morning of the battle, while his great army and their baggage wagons were straggling leisurely along the Hesdin Road.

Above Abbeville, the next place that brings us prominently into contact with history is Picquigny, whose ruined castle, from its rock, still dominates the village and the river. Here, on August 29, 1475, Edward IV of England met Louis XI of France—upon a bridge spanning the stream—in an endeavor to settle amicably the not too modest claims of the English King.

Another princely conference, upon a similar structure, 56 years before, having ended tragically, the common safety was secured, on this occasion, by erecting in the middle of the bridge a strong wooden barrier of trellis work—"comme l'on fait aux cages de lions"—as Commines naïvely puts it—with openings large enough for the passage of royal arms. Through that trellis, Edward, wearing upon his black velvet cap a jeweled fleur-de-lys—an emblem not calculated to mollify French susceptibilities—embraced his rival, and patched up with him an uneasy peace.

But of all the cities of the Somme, the finest, and the oldest in historical association, is Amiens, capital of Picardie, now finally rescued from the dangers that threatened it in the spring of this year. There, in 301 A. D., while the city was yet Roman, came St. Firmin with his Christian message; there, upon the crest of the hill, near the spot where he first preached the new faith, was reared the cathedral that, since the desecration of Rheims, stands in unrivaled supremacy, as the noblest building left to us by Gothic art.

Many are the historical events to which the temple has formed a setting. Here, in 1263, Saint Louis arbitrated between Henry III of England and his revolting barons; here Edward III (1329) bent the knee in homage for Guyenne, before Philippe de Valois, upon whom, seventeen years later, he was to inflict disastrous defeat; here Charles VI married that woman of ill-omen to France, Isabeau de Bavière.

Some fifty kilometers eastward from Amiens, as the crow flies, at the spot where the Cologne and the Somme pour their united waters into a hundred willow-bordered pools and wide-spreading marshes stands that ancient place forte, now wholly ruined—Péronne—whose archaic streets meandered beside mighty battlemented walls, moated towers, and chained drawbridges, witnesses of ceaseless feudal strife. Many a time in history has the town changed hands. Charles VII, by the treaty of Arras in 1435, handed Péronne to Philippe le Bon, Duke of Burgundy. Louis XI bought it back and, having lost it again in 1465, committed the imprudence of visiting there his powerful vassal, Charles le Téméraire who—magnanimously honoring his letter of safe-conduct—scorned an opportunity to change, by one treacherous stroke, the future of France.

So, going always up-stream—and not overlooking Noyennes, near Nesle, where Henry V crossed the Somme before Agincourt—we come, 35 kilometers further on, in the midst of the plain of Picardie, to the walls and towers of another storied town—the great castle of Ham-en-Vermandois. Originally a fortress of early feudal times, it was rebuilt in the Fifteenth Century by the Constable St. Pol, as a refuge against his dreaded King, Louis XI. But, when the time of trial came, St. Pol, trusting not at all to the high-reared walls of his new donjon, withdrew to the Duke of Burgundy at Mons who, "par avarice," says Commines, handed him over to Louis and the scaffold. By day, above the gate of that mighty tower—the strongest in France after Coucy—you might read—before the havoc of recent events—the proud device of the constable: "Mon Mieux." By night, wandering beneath the moon, you may—if you are imaginative—see and hear, upon its topmost battlements, the serpent woman of beauty moult merveilleuse—Mélusine the enchanted, wailing her griefs to the wind.

Further east, on the summit of a hill dipping southward to the Somme, stands St. Quentin, long a fortress of the Hindenburg line. It has been the scene of many desperate struggles—notably that of 1557, when the noble Admiral of France, Coligny—Huguenot leader to be—after a gallant resistance, surrendered to the forces of Savoy backed by Spanish reenforcements under Philip II. Nor was that the last of St. Quentin's disaster; for, in 1871, the town fell into German hands. In 1914 history repeated itself; but the Allies haply have pushed the invader far to the eastward, and have given back to France, with all its memories of her past, all that lies between the Meuse and the historic valley of the Somme.

DRASTIC REFORMS URGED IN SWEDEN

Socialist Labor Unions Said to Be Openly Advocating Republic, a Proletarian Dictatorship and the Abolition of the Army

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The news from Stockholm shows that the revolutionary events in Germany are having their effect upon the attitude of the extremists of the Swedish Labor Party. Sweden has for some time, through her Minority Socialists, been the principal channel, outside Russia, for Bolshevist propaganda, and the Socialist labor unions of the Left now talk openly, according to The Times, of proclaiming a republic with a proletarian dictatorship, disbanding the army, abolishing the Upper House, establishing an eight-hour day and a minimum wage, nationalizing capital, and giving the workmen the sole control of works. These drastic reforms are to be introduced by revolutionary methods, by the formation of soldiers' and workmen's councils, with people's commissioners at the head of the government.

Against these claims of the minority, copied from abroad and inspired by the Bolshevist atmosphere, the Swedish Majority Socialists and labor unions, under the able direction of their practical party leader, Mr. Branting, oppose a program of gradual reform by parliamentary methods. Their program, which was finally adopted at a general party meeting last night, after a clear exposition of the situation by Mr. Branting, demands the immediate adoption of electoral reform, and the submission of the question as to the future form of government to the people, either by a plebiscite or a parliamentary vote after electoral reform has widened and equalized the franchise.

The government has already decided to meet these demands as far as electoral reform is concerned. The Ministry has declared its intention of laying bills before Parliament abolishing all restrictive qualifications to the male suffrage and granting the political vote to women. At the same time they have established an eight-hour day in the arsenals, and government works employing day laborers have taken steps to provide against unemployment.

The Conservative Party, which last year opposed electoral reform and the vote for women, are now disposed to grant them under certain safeguards. The chances are that the municipal reform will be passed during the present extraordinary session of the Riksdag, while that concerning the political franchise, which cannot be voted in an extraordinary session, will be passed in the next regular session in January. As to the question of any alteration in the form of government, that can only be decided by a direct appeal to the people, either in the form of a plebiscite or of a general election to a Constituent Assembly.

It may be doubted whether in that case the revolutionaries, even supposing the two Socialist parties were to combine, would obtain anything like a majority for the adoption of a republic. The Swede, by nature and tradition, is a monarchist, liberal-minded, used to self-government, and attached to his individual independence. Throughout history his motto has been obedience to the law, but with the power to modify that law when he deems it necessary, and his ideal has been a king at the head of the executive, carrying out the law, but the people alone to vote for the election of the legislature and the control of the executive.

The laborer of the town has generally been won over to republicanism, and may harbor some idea of a proletarian government as crowning the victory of the class struggle, but the country peasant does not share this view. It is a question whether his vote, added to that of the administrative, wealthy, and upper classes, would not carry the day. Moreover, a great deal of the present discontent is due to the prevalent food difficulties and the stringent rationing system. Wages are comparatively high, and the workman is by no means underpaid, but he is underfed; he cannot get as much bread, milk, butter, meat, and potatoes as he would like and is ready to pay for. A proletarian dictatorship seems the shortest way to a remedy for all these difficulties, and hunger is a bad reasoner. Some relief in the food shortage has, indeed, been obtained by the arrival of foodstuffs from America as a result of the agreement allowing the importation of supplies in exchange for the use by the Allies of Swedish shipping, and it is hoped that when the whole amount contemplated in the agreement is available considerable alleviations in food restrictions may be possible.

CLASSES STARTED AT KITCHENER HOUSE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Recently there has been established a Kitchener House at 34 Grosvenor Place, for the purpose of giving incapacitated navy and army officers facilities for taking up a course in whatever subjects may interest them, and for becoming efficient in remunerative occupations both at home and abroad. For the present the classes will be confined to agriculture, commerce, engineering, and French, Italian, Russian, Spanish and other foreign languages. No fees will be charged.

Kitchener House is under the supervision of Lady Barker, and Gen. Sir Henry Mackinnon is chairman of the committee, upon which Lady Haig is also serving. According to Sir Henry, they were endeavoring at the house to discover what occupation incapacitated officers wished to take up in after life. There were a great many who were unable to make up their minds as to what kind of occupation was best fitted for them. At a recent meeting of the committee to explain the objects of the movement, Colonel Lord Gorell expressed the deep sympathy and appreciation of the Army Council with the work. He mentioned that a department of the Ministry of Labor was engaged in organizing a special course at universities and institutions.

According to Captain Baird, who also spoke, it had been stated in the House of Commons that there were over a thousand officers who could not be placed in employment owing to want of training, and he hoped that the movement would be extended throughout the country.

PRIESTS' VOYAGE RAISES QUESTION

Roman Catholic Chaplain's Passage From London to Australia on Transports Results in a New Government Regulation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian Bureau

MELBOURNE, Vic.—The Acting Prime Minister, Mr. Watt, replying to a question in the House of Representatives regarding the transportation for the voyage from London to Australia only, of 26 Roman Catholic priests as chaplains on transports, said he had instructed the adjutant-general to notify all chaplains-general that in future chaplains were not to be appointed to transports coming to Australia, unless they had served in the Australian imperial force, or had previously lived in Australia.

In these circumstances, continued the Acting Prime Minister, he did not think that any good would be served by discussing the action of the Defense Department, by which a number of Roman Catholic priests and members of Roman Catholic orders had been brought to Australia at public expense as chaplains in returning troopships.

That 26 Roman Catholic priests and five Anglican clergymen had been brought to Australia from London for the one-way voyage only, was the statement made in the House by Mr. Wise, Assistant Minister for Defense, in reply to a question. These chaplains, said Mr. Wise, were appointed because chaplains for the Australian imperial force were not always available. They received no pay or allowance, but were granted subsistence on board in return for their services.

On the same day that this announcement was made in the federal House, the daily press published an intimation sent to the Commonwealth Government by Archbishop Mannix, Chaplain-General of the Roman Catholic denomination, to the effect that he could not at present fill existing vacancies for chaplains of his denomination for service abroad, owing to the shortage of clergymen due to various reasons, thus preventing the return to Australia of Roman Catholic chaplains of the Australian imperial force whose return had been approved. Dr. Mannix also stated that he could not recommend the appointment of clergymen selected in London for transport duty to be chaplains in the Australian imperial force, as he was not in a postion to judge their qualifications.

Another explanation was given in the House by Senator G. F. Pearce, Minister for Defense. He said that it had been represented to the authorities in England that Australian imperial force chaplains were not available for transport work, and as the clergymen were coming to Australia to follow their calling, they were appointed for the voyage only as vacancies occurred. All denominations had been offered the same privilege, and the preponderance of Roman Catholics was doubtless due to the fact that there were fewer Australian chaplains of that religion available than of the Protestant denominations.

GERMAN IMMIGRANTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ontario—At a largely attended meeting in Massey Hall, addressed by Mr. Peter Wright, trustee of the British Seamen's Union, a resolution submitted by Mayor Church was unanimously adopted requesting the government of Canada so to regulate its new immigration policy that the German "shall not be included as a desirable immigrant to Canada." A copy of the resolution has been sent to Sir Robert Borden, Premier of the Dominion.

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UNIVERSITY, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

UNITED STATES TENNIS RANKING

R. L. Murray, W. T. Tilden 2d and Vincent Richards and Miss Molla Bjurstedt Lead All Their Rivals

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York—R. L. Murray of Niagara Falls, New York; W. T. Tilden 2d., and Vincent Richards of Philadelphia and Miss Molla Bjurstedt of Brooklyn and Norway are the ranking lawn tennis players in men's singles and doubles and women's singles respectively of the United States for the season of 1918 according to the findings of the ranking committee of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association as announced in this city Sunday. In each instance the ranking players are holders of the national championship titles for 1918.

The ranking committee which consisted of Abraham Bassford Jr., P. W. Gibbons, C. B. Doyle, W. T. Hayes and H. C. Johnson, has been very thorough in its work and ranks a large number of players. At the request of the California Lawn Tennis Association, Pacific Coast members who did not participate in eastern tournaments are not ranked, no California player being ranked with the exception of Mrs. Rameson who played in the Middle West.

Two players are given the honor of being placed in class 1 of the men's singles this year. They are Murray and Tilden. Murray won the national singles championship and gets his standing on account of the brilliant showing made in that event when he defeated Tilden in the final round. With the exception of this match, Tilden showed wonderful tennis and the committee evidently believes there is little to choose between the two, F. B. Alexander, the veteran doubles player, is placed at No. 3 in a class by himself.

Two teams are also ranked in class 1 of the men's doubles. Tilden and Richards are placed at No. 1, as they won the championship title, and at No. 2 are Alexander and B. C. Wright. These two veterans were little below the leaders in playing.

Miss Bjurstedt is easily entitled to first place in the women's singles as the champion had practically an unbeaten year on the courts. Mrs. G. W. Wightman is well placed at No. 2 as she did some very good work. The full list follows:

MEN'S SINGLES

Class 1

1—R. L. Murray, Niagara Falls, New York.
2—W. T. Tilden 2d, Philadelphia.

Class 2

3—F. B. Alexander, New York.

Class 3

4—W. M. Hall, New York.
5—W. T. Hayes, Chicago.
6—N. W. Niles, Boston.

Class 4

7—Ichyia Kumagae, New York.
8—C. S. Garland Jr., Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.
9—S. H. Voshell, Brooklyn, New York.
10—T. R. Pell, New York.

Class 5

11—R. H. Burdick, Chicago.
12—C. B. Doyle, Washington.
13—H. C. Johnson, Boston.

Class 6

14—L. E. Mahan, New York.
15—Craig Biddle, Philadelphia.
16—Samuel Hardy, Chicago.
17—Seiichiro Kashio, New York.
18—H. A. Throckmorton, Elizabeth, New Jersey.
19—A. P. Hubbell, Chicago.

Class 7

20—E. H. Binzen, New York.
21—R. N. Dana, Pawtucket, Rhode Island.
22—Vincent Richards, New York.
23—C. A Major, Washington.

Class 8

24—Theodore Drewes, St. Louis, Missouri.
25—Edward Oelsner, Chicago.
26—R. C. Seaver, Boston.
27—F. C. Baggs, New York.
28—C. A. L. Dionne, New York.
29—C. Y. Smith, Atlanta, Georgia.
30—Walter Westbrook, Detroit, Michigan.

Class 9

31—H. H. Hodge, Buffalo, New York.
32—A. J. Vesey, Montreal, Quebec.
33—Heath Moore, Kansas City, Missouri.
34—T. W. Hendrick, Buffalo, New York.
35—E. V. Carter, Atlanta, Georgia.
36—H. L. Taylor, Brooklyn, New York.
37—Henry Wick Jr., Cleveland, Ohio.

Class 10

38—P. B. Hawk, Philadelphia.
39—K. B. Uhls, Kansas City, Missouri.
40—George King, Scarsdale, New York.
41—N. W. Swayne, Philadelphia.
42—F. C. Anderson, Brooklyn, New York.
43—F. T. Anderson, Brooklyn, New York.
44—E. H. Hendrickson, Haworth, New Jersey.
45—P. S. Osborne, Philadelphia.

Class 11

46—Dr. William Rosenbaum, New York.
47—C. G. Burrows, Brooklyn, New York.
48—Charles Chambers, Brooklyn, New York.
49—H. H. Bassford, Pleasantville, New York.
50—I. F. Hartman, New York.
51—H. H. Manchester, New York.
52—H. J. Steinkampf, Bedford Park, New Jersey.
53—P. W. Gibbons, Philadelphia.
54—J. A. Collom, Stamford, Connecticut.

Class 12

55—H. B. O'Boyle, Pelham Bay N. T. S.
56—George O'Connell, Chicago.
57—Milton Agay, Chicago.
58—Philip Bagby, Kansas City, Missouri.

Class 13

59—J. McGee, St. Paul, Minnesota.
60—L. H. Waldner, Chicago.
61—C. T. Speice, Kansas City, Missouri.
62—Embree Henderson, New York.
63—G. W. Minor, Cleveland, Ohio.

Class 14

64—Fenimore Cady, Coeur D'Alene, Idaho.
65—John Hennessy, Indianapolis, Indiana.
66—Robert Wabraushek, Seattle, Washington.
67—J. P. Benson, Chicago.
68—H. L. Bowman, New York.
69—W. A. White, Lewiston, Idaho.
70—F. P. Fox, Hartsdale, New York.
71—A. S. Cassils, Montreal, Quebec.
72—T. C. Fulton, Seattle, Washington.
73—L. F. Gilberri, Buffalo, New York.
74—C. H. Raseman, Detroit.
75—Howard Penfold, Kansas City, Missouri.
76—Perry Segal, Chicago.
77—K. L. R. Simmons, Butte, Montana.
78—Alan Behr, Yonkers, New York.
79—Lindsay Dunham, Newark, New Jersey.
80—W. M. Fischer, New York.

Class 15

81—W. U. Knight, Minneapolis, Minnesota.
82—Frank Middleditch, Westfield, New Jersey.
83—E. F. Thomas, Pelham N. T. S.
84—J. S. O'Boyle, Pelham N. T. S.
85—J. S. Ehlers, Minneapolis, Minnesota.
86—Alex Iler, Pelham N. T. S.
87—Dr. H. J. N. Morgenthaler, Brooklyn, New York.
88—G. H. Sicard, Utica, New York.
89—W. H. Abbott, Boston.
90—J. D. Ewing, Yonkers, New York.
91—Paul Martin, New York.
92—R. D. Richey, Brooklyn, New York.
93—Dr. W. H. Ross, Brooklyn, New York.
94—Abraham Bassford 3d, Hartsdale, New York.
95—A. W. Merriam, Farmington, Connecticut.

Class 16

96—W. H. Benedict, Belmar, New Jersey.
97—W. Toussaint, New York.
98—R. F. Woods, Chicago.
99—Harry Sachs, New York.
100—W. L. Wei, Cambridge, Massachusetts.
101—Vinton Vernon, Cleveland, Ohio.
102—George Groesbeck, New York.

Class 17

103—H. R. Hathaway, New York.
104—Edwin Sheafe, Boston.
105—J. B. Hughes, Pelham N. T. S.
106—J. P. Stockton, Spring Lake, New Jersey.
107—R. M. Beck, Philadelphia.
108—H. B. Brookman, Forest Hills, New York.
109—A. H. Chapin, Springfield, Massachusetts.
110—A. H. Chapin Jr., Springfield, Massachusetts.
111—E. S. Chase, Pittsfield, Massachusetts.
112—Dr. B. F. Drake, New Rochelle, New York.
113—Gerald Emerson, Orange, New Jersey.
114—R. A. England, Chicago.
115—F. A. Fall, Crestwood, New York.
116—F. E. Adams, Atlantic City, New Jersey.

Class 18

117—Herman Dornheim, Philadelphia.
118—E. C. Simmons, Los Angeles, California.
119—R. L. James, Saratoga, New York.
120—G. W. Pike, Springfield, Massachusetts.
121—Carl Fisher, Philadelphia.
122—W. B. Brown, St. Louis.

Class 19

123—Cecil Donaldson, Brooklyn, New York.
124—S. S. Pennock, Philadelphia.

MEN'S DOUBLES TEAMS

Class 1

1—W. T. Tilden 2d and Vincent Richards.
2—F. B. Alexander and B. C. Wright.

Class 2

3—N. W. Niles and T. R. Pell.

Class 3

4—C. S. Garland Jr. and Samuel Hardy.
5—W. T. Hayes and R. H. Burdick.

Class 4

6—I. C. Wright and H. C. Johnson.
7—Ichyia Kumagae and H. L. Taylor.

Class 5

8—E. H. Binzen and J. S. O'Boyle.
9—B. M. Grant and Nat Thornton.
10—Walter Wesbrook and R. L. James.

Class 6

11—H. J. Steinkampf and H. H. Bassford.
12—Seiichiro Kashio and Alan Behr.
13—Alex Iler and H. B. O'Boyle.

Class 7

14—E. J. Page and L. F. Baker.
15—A. Bassford Jr. and A. Bassford 3d.
16—A. H. Chapin and A. H. Chapin Jr.
17—W. L. Wei and H. B. Brookman.
18—W. H. Benedict and Edward Randall.

Class 8

19—J. S. O'Boyle and E. F. Thomas.
20—H. B. O'Boyle and J. B. Hughes.
21—K. B. Uhls and Philip Bagby.
22—H. L. Taylor and F. T. Anderson.

Class 9

23—G. H. Sicard and E. F. Torrey.

WOMEN'S SINGLES

1—Miss Molla Bjurstedt, Brooklyn, New York.
2—Mrs. G. W. Wightman, Boston.
3—Miss Eleanor Goss, New York.
4—Mrs. H. S. Green, Tarrytown, New York.
5—Miss Marie Wagner, New York.
6—Miss Carrie Neely, Chicago.
7—Miss Helene Pollak, New York.
8—Miss Clare Cassel, New York.
9—Miss E. R. Sears, Boston.
10—Mrs. J. Rameson, Los Angeles.

Class 1

Miss Florence Ballin, New York; Miss Marguerite Chesney, Phoenix, Arizona; Miss Corinne Gould, St Louis; Miss E. B. Handy, Tompkinsville, New York; Miss Marion Leighton, Chicago; Mrs. Malcolm MacNeill, Chicago; Mrs. Johan Rogge, New York; Miss Catherine Waldo, Chicago; Miss Ruth Wise, Cleveland; Miss Marion Zinderstein, Boston.

Class 2

Mrs. De Forest Candee, Garden City, New York; Mrs. Theodore Cassebeer, New York; Miss G. D. Torre, New York; Miss Bessie Holden, New York; Mrs. E. V. Lynch, New York; Mrs. David Mills, Orange, New Jersey; Mrs. S. F. Weaver, New York; Mrs. Percy Wilbourne, New York; Miss Caroma Winn, New York; Mrs. Rawson Wood, New York.

TO RESUME CURLING FOR GORDON MEDAL

BOSTON, Massachusetts — International curling for the Gordon medal between teams from the United States and Canada will be resumed this winter, according to an announcement made recently by the Boston Curling Club. The games will be held in Montreal.

This city will be represented by teams from the Brookline Country Club, the Brae Burn Country Club and the Boston Curling Club.

WILL ACT FOR COLUMBIA

NEW YORK, New York—Columbia University will have four representatives at the annual convention of the National Collegiate Athletic Association to be held next Friday. Dr. G. L. Meylan, director of physical education, will be Columbia's active delegate, and the alternates will be Levering Tyson, graduate manager of athletics; F. D. Fackenthal, secretary of the university and chairman of the committee on student organizations, and C. H. Mapes, chairman of the university committee on athletics.

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OTTAWA OPENS WITH A VICTORY

Defeats Canadiens in First Game of National Hockey League Championship Race of Season

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Ottawa	1	0	1.000
Toronto	0	0	.000
Canadiens	0	1	.000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

MONTREAL, Quebec—A large crowd witnessed the opening game of the National Hockey League championship race of 1918-19 here Saturday evening when the Ottawa team met the Canadiens and won by a score of 5 to 2. The surface of the rink was not in the best of condition for fast play.

Ottawa had much the better of it during the first half of the game. The Canadiens were the first to score when Lalonde drove in a goal after eight minutes of play. S. Cleghorne soon tied the score for Ottawa and then Denneny put his team in a lead never to be lost.

The new rule eliminating offside in the center section of play was given its first trial and resulted in the game being much faster. The summary:

OTTAWA	CANADIENS
Denneny, rw	lw, Macdonald
Neighbors, c	c, O. Cleghorn
Darragh, lw	rw, Pitre
Boucher, r	r, Lalonde
S. Cleghorn, p	p, Hall
Benedict, g	g, Vezina

Score—Ottawa 5, Canadiens 2. Goals—Darragh 2, S. Cleghorn, Denneny, Neighbors, for Ottawa; Lalonde 2 for Canadiens. Referee—Arthur Ross. Judge of Play—John Marshall.

CINCINNATI TO TRAIN AT HOME

President A. G. Herrmann Says That the Reds Will Not Go South for Work Next Spring

CINCINNATI, Ohio—A. G. Herrmann, president of the Cincinnati National League Baseball Club, has announced that the Cincinnati team will train at home next spring, as the regular season will not start until May. The entire month of April will probably be devoted to practice among the home team players, but it may be that inter-league games will be arranged with several American League teams.

"I do not see why we should send our team South in April, when the weather is just as pleasant at home as it is in the South," said Herrmann.

"It looks like both the National and American leagues will adopt a 140-game schedule at the joint meeting in New York on Jan. 16, and this will mean that all the teams except those in seacoast towns will spend the month of April at home practicing for the opening of the regular playing season. It will mean a great saving to the club owners."

ATHLETIC NOTES

Leon Davis was high scratch man in the weekly shoot of the Boston Athletic Association at its traps at Riverside, Massachusetts, Saturday. W. D. Moshier was the high handicap man.

Boys' High School won the Interborough High School Chess League of New York championship title, Saturday, with a record of 24 wins and 4 losses.

B. E. Eldred had the best score among the 38 gunners who took part in the New York Athletic Club weekly trapshoot at Travers Island, New York, Saturday. He had a card of 97 out of a possible 100. He also won legs on two of the regular weekly trophies.

Miss Clarissa Metcalf of Providence, Rhode Island, won the woman's handicap against bogey golf tournament at Pinehurst, North Carolina, Saturday, 6 up. Mrs. Guy Metcalf, also of Providence, won the women's putting contest on the playoff of a tie at 23 with Mrs. J. D. Armstrong of Buffalo, New York.

McLear Jacoby has been elected manager of the Columbia University baseball team for 1919. He is in the United States Navy, having seen active service since 1917, holding the rank of ensign. There is little chance of his being able to assume his duties, the election having been an honorary one by his class mates and giving him the varsity "C."

JUNIOR TENNIS HAS FINE ENTRY

Thirty-Two Players Have Entered for the Indoor Championship of the United States While 25 Boys Are in Latter Section

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York—With 32 entered for the junior section and 25 contestants in the boys' section, play is scheduled to start today on the courts of the Seventh Regiment Armory for these two indoor lawn tennis championship titles of the United States. It is one of the best lists of entrants that has yet been collected for these two tournaments and the competition should be of a high standard.

There are sure to be new champions in both the junior and boys' section of play as E. H. Hendrickson, the present junior champion, is not entered in that event and Cecil Donaldson, the boys' champion, is playing in the junior section. Two likely candidates for the junior title are H. L. Taylor, the present junior outdoor champion, and Vincent Richards who, with W. T. Tilden 2d, is the doubles outdoor champion of the United States. The full list of entries follows:

JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIP

Shepard Alexander, Columbia; H. B. Katenbach, Princeton; D. W. Herman, New York; L. B. Dailey, East Orange High School; H. L. Taylor, Brooklyn Preparatory School; Memack Laud, Boys' High School; A. H. Frey, Yale; F. Porter, De Witt Clinton High School; Henry Brimie, Dwight High School; F. T. Anderson, Kings County; Vincent O'Shay, New York; L. Leftgowitz, Stuyvesant High School; E. P. Beldian, Mercersburg Academy; Gerald Emerson, St. John's Academy; Samuel Aandberg, New York City; Cecil Donaldson, Terrace Club; V. M. Arnold Carteret, New Jersey; Abraham Bassford 3d, Scarsdale; Warren Osgood, Pleasantville; J. B. Morse, Yale; F. Pawley, Blair Academy; H. G. Snow, Horace Mann School; J. Ballich, Boys' High School; A. Bachrash, Columbia; T. Z. Gros, New York T. C.; C. E. Underberg, Textile School; Vincent Richards, New York T. C.; J. Gardner, Horace Mann School; W. Slattery, Brooklyn; H. H. Frazee, De Witt Clinton High School; H. Greis, Blair Academy; Percy Knynastn, Commercial High School.

BOY'S CHAMPIONSHIP

William Warner, Choate School; S. Whiston, Horace Mann School; Stanley Noble, Horace Mann School; Leo Janoff, Stuyvesant High School; Paul McCugh, New York; J. Curtin, Horace Mann School; H. Bochrach, De Witt Clinton High School; Donald Chamberlain, Horace Mann School; C. E. Vail, Brooklyn; L. Rouillion, Horace Mann School; L. R. Comfort, New York; Jerome Tucker, De Witt Clinton High School; F. T. Osgood, Pleasantville High School; C. Dawson, Fordham Preparatory School; Jerry Lang, Morris High School; Sampson Markett, New York; S. Cowan, Horace Mann School; H. W. Leland, Mount Vernon High School; M. Bernstein, De Witt Clinton High School; E. Kirke, New York; Irving Landau, New York; Henry Lamie, New York; L. B. Daly Jr., East Orange High School; E. F. Mathey, Mercersburg Academy; John Bissell, Townsend Harris Hall High School.

DE ORO CAPTURES MATCH FROM OTIS

NEW YORK, New York—By a brilliant display of form in the closing block of their three-cushion billiard match Alfredo De Oro, Cuban veteran and former world's champion, won his game from C. L. Otis of Brooklyn, Saturday night, at the National Recreation Academy in Brooklyn. The final score was 200 for De Oro and 194 for Otis.

The former title holder took the last block by a count of 55 to 44, after the most keenly contested session of the match. The contest was marked by considerable safety play, so that 82 innings were required before De Oro finished his string. The Cuban had a high run of 12 and Otis one of 6.

G. P. B. CLARKE TAKES THE BILLIARD TITLE

NEW YORK, New York—G. P. B. Clarke has the honor of having captured the Class B 18:2 balkline billiard honors in two distinct amateur associations. He won the first prize of the Class B tournament of the National Association of Amateur Billiard Players last year, and Saturday night he was returned the champion of Class B of the American Amateur Billiard Association.

Clarke did not play Saturday night, but Antonio Ortiz, who had a chance to tie Clarke for first place, lost to Muldaur. This gave Clarke the championship.

SOCCER MATCH RESULTS IN TIE

Annual Inter-City Football Game on Grounds of Merion C. C. Is a Hard-Fought Contest

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—A hard-fought tie, each side scoring three goals, was the result of the annual inter-city soccer football match between the Field Club Players of New York and this city, contested here Saturday, on the grounds of the Merion Cricket Club at Haverford.

The visitors, an eleven sent over by the Crescent Athletic Club of Brooklyn, New York, led at half time, 2 to 1, but the All-Philadelphia team established an advantage early in the second period, which they maintained until 10 minutes from the final whistle. A timely shot by Van der Wolf, the Crescent A. C. center, equalized the score.

George Orton, the noted runner, played a good game at center halfback for Philadelphia. The lineup:

CRESCENT A. C.	ALL-PHILADELPHIA
Philip, o.l.	i.l, Barrow
Lynch, i.l.	o.l., Tinswater
Van der Wolf, c.	c., Blamphim
Waters, i.r.	o.r., E. Thorpe
Pert, o.r.	i.r., Mifflin
Maclennan, c.h.	c.h., Orton
Stahl, l.h.	r.h., Callahan
Wimpenny, r.h.	l.h., Carson
Humphreys, l.b.	r.b., J. Thorpe
Charlwood, r.b.	l.b., Morris
Heath, g.	g, Warnock

Score—Crescent Athletic Club 3, All-Philadelphia 3. Goals—Maclennan, Pert, Van der Wolf for Crescents; Barrow, Mifflin, Carson for All-Philadelphia. Referee—Bamford. Linesmen—Barker and Bishop. Time—45m. halves.

FORE RIVER SOCCER TEAM WINS AGAIN

PAWTUCKET, Rhode Island—The Fore River shipbuilders' eleven, of Quincy, Massachusetts, defeated the fast J. & P. Coats team of this city in the third round of the soccer national cup series, 4 to 1, thereby eliminating the local eleven.

The game was fast throughout. The visitors tallied first, early in the first period when Stradan carried the ball half the length of the field through the Coats' backs. Pawtucket tied when Taylor bunted the ball past Lambie. Kershaw broke the tie for the shipbuilders and in the second half both Kershaw and Stradan counted in the last five minutes of play. The summary:

FORE RIVER	J. & P. COATS
Kershaw, c.f.	c.f., Alcock
Daley, l.i.	r.i., Taylor
Page, r.i.	l.i., Carroll
Stradan, l.o.	r.o., Turner
Brown, r.o.	l.o., Smith
Stewart, c.h.	c.h., Gill
Black, l.h.	r.h., Harvey
Mildrum, r.h.	l.h., Howarth
Littlejohn, l.b.	r.b., Royley
Parkinson, r.b.	l.b., Quinn
Lambie, g.	g, Knowles

Score—Fore River 4, J. & P. Coats 1. Goals—Kershaw 2, Stradan 2 Taylor. Referee—Pemberton. Linesmen—J. Tonge and J. Richie. Time—45m. halves.

MAJOR HAUGHTON HOME

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Maj. P. D. Haughton, U. S. A., has returned from France on the steamship Baltic. He arrived in France last August and was attached to twenty-sixth division headquarters. He was formerly president of the Boston National League Baseball Club, resigning that position to enter the service. He was also formerly head coach of the Harvard football candidates, and it is expected that he will handle the Crimson candidates next fall.

RICKEY TO BE MANAGER

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—Branch Rickey, president of the St. Louis National League Baseball Club, will be appointed manager of the club as soon as he returns to St. Louis, according to a statement Saturday by J. C. Jones, vice-president and one of the principal stockholders in the club. Jones said the services of John Hendricks, named manager of the club last season under a two-year contract, would be disposed of in some manner.

NEW YORK LACKS COACH FOR FIVE

University Candidates Will Have to Depend Upon Graduates and Varsity Players to Develop the Basektball Team

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York—Basketball practice is scheduled to start at New York University Jan. 1 when college reopens after the holiday vacation. The college is without a coach and it is expected that the candidates will have to depend on the help of some of the graduates or varsity candidates for their coaching.

Prospects are very uncertain at the present time as it is not known how many of the older varsity men will return. Among those certain of returning are Lieutenant Egan, captain of the team and Hal Finley, captain of the track team. Yet, with many men gone, the Violet will have good material to pick from. Among those who are expected to report for practice are Baker, Marin, Steinberg of last year's varsity, and Kram, Brown, Delaney, Trovato, and Hauser of last year's freshman team.

Director Cann will attempt from now on to encourage the mass of students in preference to only well-trained athletes to take part in all branches of sports. To promote this end more attention will be paid to intra-mural, inter-class, and inter-departmental activities.

It has not been definitely decided whether the freshman rule will be in vogue at the Heights this year. The athletic authorities are awaiting the outcome of a National Collegiate Athletic Association convention, although the consensus of the students is that the rule should hold.

Five games have already been scheduled for the basketball five and there are also games pending with West Point Academy, Georgetown University, Stevens Institute and Wesleyan University. The games as scheduled follow:

Jan. 11—Rutgers, at New York; 18—Amherst, at Amherst.

Feb. 1.—Annapolis, at Annapolis; 8—Lehigh, at South Bethlehem; 28—Lehigh, at New York.

March 8—C. C. N. Y., at C. C. N. Y.

CHAJES AND CAPABLANCA WIN

NEW YORK, New York—Oscar Chajes and J. R. Capablanca are the winners of the two brilliancy prizes in the Manhattan Chess Club's international tournament, donated by H. R. Limburg, vice-president of the club, according to announcement made by Robert Raubitschek, chairman of the tournament committee. Chajes gets the first prize for the game he won from D. Janowski, the French champion, in the fourteenth and final round. The second prize was awarded to Capablanca for the game he won from Janowski in the sixth round.

PITT GIVES OUT FOOTBALL DATES

K. E. Davis, Graduate-Manager, Announces Gridiron Schedule for 1919—Four Games Away

PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania — Arrangements have been completed whereby the Golden Tornadoes will appear again at Forbes Field next year, K. E. Davis, graduate manager of the University of Pittsburgh football team, has announced. He also stated that the Georgia School of Technology had acceded to Pittsburgh's demand that Joseph Guyon be dropped from the Southern team—so far as Pittsburgh was concerned.

Pitt will resume play with Syracuse University. They will meet the Orange at Syracuse on Nov. 22. With the completed schedule, Pittsburgh will play five games at home and four abroad in 1919. However, as the first game is with Geneva College at Beaver Falls, it practically makes six games the locals will play at home, and a game at Philadelphia, South Bethlehem and Syracuse. The schedule is as follows:

Oct. 4—Geneva College, at Beaver Falls; 11—West Virginia University, at Forbes Field; 18—University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia; 25—Georgia Tech, at Forbes Field.

Nov 1—Lehigh, at South Bethlehem; 8—Washington and Jefferson College, at Forbes Field; 15—Carnegie Tech, at Forbes Field; 22—Syracuse, at Syracuse; 27—Pennsylvania State, at Forbes Field.

NEW BASKETBALL LEAGUE IS FORMED

SYRACUSE, New York—The New York State Intercollegiate Basketball League was formed here last week. The colleges composing the new circuit are Syracuse, Colgate, Rochester, Buffalo, St. Lawrence and the State College for Teachers at Albany.

Walter S. Smith, graduate manager of Syracuse University, was elected president, and Dr. Edwin Fauver of Rochester secretary and treasurer. The league season will open Friday, Jan. 10, with Buffalo at Colgate and close March 15 with Colgate at Syracuse.

PEARSE TO HEAD ROWING CLUB

NEW YORK, New York—At the December meeting of the Nonpareil Rowing Club, held recently, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: G. A. Pearse, president; F. P. Crowley, vice-president; G. J. Roth, treasurer; J. T. Coughlin Jr., financial secretary; J. A. McLoughlin, recording secretary, and C. C. Hoffman, captain.

The Nonpareil club's boathouse on the Harlem River Speedway was a scene of aquatic activity even while the war was in progress, although 65 per cent of its members were in the service. Now that these are beginning to return a series of welcomings at the club's headquarters and elsewhere is in prospect.

Kayser Silk Underwear

For Special or All-the-Time Wear

The Pleasing Convenience of This Silk Underwear.

For the week-end visit or the railroad trip, and for everyday use, this dainty, yet durable Silk Underwear is an ideal choice.

These soft, pure "Italian" silk things do not muss or wrinkle, and take up very little room in your drawer, your bag or trunk. They are ready to put on the minute you unpack. So easy to launder, too. You wash them out overnight—no need even to iron them. They wash like a pocket handkerchief. It's really a pleasure to handle these dainty garments.

You can obtain the Marvelfit features only in the genuine Kayser Italian Silk Union Suits, Vests and Knickers

Roberts Bros.
THIRD & MORRISON
PRINCIPAL PORTLAND AGENTS
PORTLAND, OREGON

MEIER & FRANK'S
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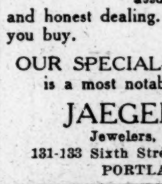

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ECONOMIC POSITION OF UNITED STATES

Prediction That New York City Will Be World Exchange Center With London Is Said to Imply No Challenge to England

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York—The future economic position of the United States, with New York City as a world exchange center, vying with London as a free gold and discount market, does not in any way imply any challenge to England, according to the opinions of financial and industrial leaders. Although the end of the war has brought to American bankers and financiers the opportunity to make themselves leaders in the arts of peace, it is not believed, except by those who for an ulterior purpose seek to cause division between the United States and her Allies, especially England, that the seizure of this opportunity will be the ground for any international misunderstanding.

This subject was one of the most important discussed at the recent meeting of the United States Chamber of Commerce in Atlantic City, where Paul M. Warburg, former member of the federal reserve board, spoke of it in this manner:

"England will, I am certain, retain her logical and traditional position as a world center of commerce and finance. Moreover, once we return to the time when trade betw[illegible] nations is no longer financed by the issue of government bonds, the old machinery of bankers' acceptances and investment banking will be so heavily taxed in both countries that England and the United States, soon to be joined, we all hope, by France, will be only too glad to find partners with whom to divide the burden; and, rather than envious competition in securing the lead, there will be a tendency of wishing to place a fair share of it on the other fellow.

"No doubt some of the neutral countries whose financial strength and independence have greatly increased during the war, will play an important rôle; while Germany's place as an international banker, I believe, will have to be considered as vacated for some time to come.

"Intimate commercial relations with foreign countries create the atmosphere of understanding, interest and sympathy which alone renders possible comprehensive international financing, and inversely it is such financing that encourages the growth of trade relationships."

QUESTION OF FEDERAL OWNERSHIP OF CABLES

NEW YORK, New York—The United States Government on Saturday sought to bring about a dismissal of the injunction proceedings begun recently by the Commercial Cable Company and the Commercial Pacific Cable Company against the United States Postmaster-General and Newcomb Carlton to prevent government control of the cables owned by these companies.

Harold Harper, an assistant federal attorney, filed a motion claiming that the federal court here had no jurisdiction to issue an injunction, because the cables were taken over by President Wilson in furtherance of the war power conferred on him by Congress and as necessary for the national security and defense.

Argument on the motion was set for Dec. 27.

WYOMING INCREASES ITS COAL PRODUCTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHEYENNE, Wyoming—Wyoming during the year ending Oct. 1, 1918, produced 10,187,918 tons of coal, according to the annual reports of the state mine inspectors. This was an increase in production over the preceding year of 1,398,404 tons. The value, at the mines, of the coal produced during the year ending Oct. 1, 1918, was $37,185,800, an increase over the value of the production during the preceding year of $15,212,015. The increase in value of production, 69 per cent, appears illogical in consideration of the increase in volume of production, 16 per cent, but is accounted for by the high price for coal, at the mine, fixed by the Federal Fuel Administration.

PUBLIC FOOD ORDERS RESCINDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—What were called the 12 "general orders" for public eating places which were issued by the United States Food Administration to restrict food consumption when the meatless and wheatless days and meals and the substitution of one food for another were abandoned last October, have now been rescinded. These orders which have, for the most part, been printed on the backs of menus or otherwise given a conspicuous place in restaurants and dining-rooms, referred to the amount of bread, meat and sugar to be served, the use of garnitures, and other details.

As it is estimated that about 9,000,000 persons daily eat in hotels, restaurants, clubs and dining cars, it is believed that the amount of food saved through the observance of the general orders has been great, although there are no figures to show what the saving has actually been.

The hotel division of the Food Administration has been asked to hold itself in readiness to assist in putting into effect any specific measures that may become necessary.

JEWS GET TIDINGS OF PROGRESS IN EUROPE

NEW YORK, New York—T. G. Masaryk, President of the Tzecho-Slovak Government has informed the Zionist organization in the United States, in response to a cable message, that the deportation of Jewish refugees from Bohemia has been stopped, and that the refugees have been assigned to domiciles in such a manner as to avoid the over-congestion of Prague and other towns. The Zionist organization also announces the receipt of a cable message to the effect that Jewish participation in the government of Lithuania has been arranged. The following Jews have entered the Lithuanian Government: Advocate Rosenbalm, as Undersecretary of Foreign Affairs; Dr. Rachmilliewicz, as Undersecretary of Trade and Industry, and Dr. Mygonski, as Minister of Department of Jewish Affairs.

PRINTING OF ST. LOUIS OFFICIAL PROCEEDINGS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—By eliminating the publication of official proceedings in one German and one English newspaper, a saving of about $45,000 yearly has been effected for St. Louis tax payers. The official proceedings are now published in the Municipal Journal, conducted by the city and issued weekly. The estimated savings are based on a comparison with the expenditure of last year in the English and the German papers amounting to $48,724. The total cost of publication for the first six months, 26 issues, of the Municipal Journal, has been $1408. The revenue from annual subscriptions has totaled $140 for six months, and sales of copies amounting to $15 have been made.

NEW YORK'S FIGHT AGAINST MILK TRUST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York—Mayor Hylan has made public a letter to District Attorney Swann in which he says that the "producers and distributors' milk trust has arbitrarily taxed the people of New York City in the neighborhood of $100,000,000 within two years." The Mayor promises the District Attorney the approval of Governor-elect Smith for any legislation Mr. Swann might desire as a result of the investigation of milk prices now being conducted. The Mayor took this action following the refusal of the Federal Food Board to give further consideration to local milk prices.

BILL ON CONTROL OF LOBBY

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Robert M. Washburn of Boston has petitioned the Massachusetts Legislature, which convenes on Jan. 1, for the enactment of a bill giving the Civil Service Commission of the Commonwealth control over all legislative counsel or lobbyists. A feature of the bill is the provision that no person promoting or opposing legislation for hire shall be permitted to contribute financially, within the period of one year, to any candidate for election to the General Court, nor to any political committee.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE ONLY IN SCHOOLS

Saskatchewan Government Bill Bars Other Tongues, Though French May Be Used in First Grade for French Children

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

REGINA, Saskatchewan—The Provincial Government has announced its policy in dealing with the language question, having introduced in the Legislature a bill amending the School Act so as to make English the only language taught in the schools. In order that this law may not interfere with the instruction of French-speaking pupils who do not understand English at all, it is to be permissible to give instruction in the French language in the first grade only, or not beyond the first year of a pupil's school attendance.

Under existing statute, any foreign language may be taught during the last school hour each day, and Mr. Martin, the Premier, having strongly indicated on several occasions his intention of dealing with the bilingual issue at the recently convened session of the Legislature, interest in the subject has been keen. The purpose of the government in submitting this amending bill is to strengthen the position of the English language within the Province.

Discussing the subject Mr. Martin said: "If sufficient qualified English-speaking teachers could be secured the language would be readily solved. We must be prepared to approach the question in a broad way. The object we must have in view is to unite the people of this province regardless of race or sect and not try to drive any part of the people into an isolated group or class. It is a question which must be dealt with from a sympathetic standpoint."

Mr. Donald Maclean, leader of the Opposition, supports the Premier's position, stating that he hoped legislation would be put through to make the English language the sole medium of instruction in the public schools.

Out of the 4200 schools within the Province of Saskatchewan, investigation has disclosed that only 214 have been supplanting instruction in English by another language, and then only for a part of the day. Of these, 70 or 80 are schools attended by pupils of French origin which, under the existing regulations, have the privilege of being taught in the French language in the first and second grades.

The Mennonites have always presented a separate problem from the ordinary settlers of alien origin and this question has already been dealt with by the Premier in the establishment of public schools adjoining the Mennonite settlements, supplemented by rigid enforcement of the School Attendance Act. The language problem has, therefore, been reduced in the past year or two until now there are only the 214 public schools having bilingual instruction, 16 or 17 private schools, six German Lutheran schools and 11 Roman Catholic private schools.

AMATEUR GARDEN YIELD SURVEYED

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The noncommercial vegetable gardens of Massachusetts, numbering 284,000 during the past season, yielded food of an estimated value of $6,000,000, according to the report of the State War Garden Committee filed recently with the Board of Food Administration. Yet about the same time in another part of the Massachusetts State House, the State Commissioner of Agriculture, Wilfrid A. Wheeler, was expressing the opinion that a continuation of amateur competition would be likely to have a discouraging effect upon what he termed the bona fide farmer, as the produce raised in the back yard gardens forced prices down last summer.

The war garden report covered three classes—factory gardens, children's gardens and home or war gardens.

The committee called particular attention to the fact that 45 per cent of the product of the war gardens was in potatoes, and as this vegetable is not usually a market garden project, the actual value of garden truck grown by the war gardeners was $3,300,000.

The report on war gardens was made possible through the cooperation of local farm bureaux and the Massachusetts Agricultural College, representatives of which toured the State and compiled the statistical information.

MISSION TO HELP ARMENIANS TO SAIL

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Backed by the United States Government, which is to furnish a transport to carry the workers and necessary supplies, the mission which is going to help the Armenians, Syrians and other people in that part of the world, to establish a stable government, expects to sail within two weeks. Dr. James L. Barton has extended an invitation to people in Massachusetts to join this expedition.

It is to help carry on this work that President Wilson has issued three proclamations and that the drive for funds for the Armenian and Syrian Relief Committee will be held Jan. 12 to 19. Headquarters for the campaign in Massachusetts have been opened in the Little Building in charge of the Rev. James Henry Larson, executive secretary.

TYPHOID INOCULATION AND THE INFLUENZA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ROCKFORD, Illinois — Announcing that the step was being taken as a precautionary one against the spread of the so-called influenza at Camp Grant, Illinois, Lieut.-Col. George B. Lake, camp surgeon, issued an order some time ago that the inoculation that was being practiced as an alleged preventive for typhoid be stopped until the former disability had been wiped out. It was said at the time that statistics of the epidemic indicated that the cases of influenza and pneumonia appeared in larger numbers in those units where the men had been inoculated only a few days previously. Observation had shown the medical authorities, it was reported, that the vitality and power of resistance of a man were temporarily lowered following inoculation.

FOOD RESTRICTIONS OFF RESTAURANTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York—Demobilization of the Federal Food Board begins on Monday, when all restrictions on public eating places will be removed. But the board still urges upon the proprietors the importance of continued food conservation, since "America must send 20,000,000 tons of food to hungry Europe during the next 12 months."

GERMAN BANKS IN SOUTH AMERICA

Resources of More Than $40,000,000 in Two Institutions Said to Be Connected With Interests of Kaiser's Family

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CRISTOBAL, Canal Zone — Americans on the Canal Zone probably know more about the inwardness of German business in South America than is known in the United States at large, because of the activities of the United States Government in counteracting the German propaganda, and in investigating it from Panama as a base. The Committee on Public Information has maintained an office here during the war, in which all the newspapers have been examined in exchange for the news service furnishd by the office. The local papers in Panama have also kept the public informed upon the progress of the German propaganda to a certain extent.

The two big German banks in South America, the German Transatlantic Bank and the German South American Bank, together have resources amounting to more than $40,000,000. Most of these resources are of a solid sort, consisting of securities of Central and South American governments, of mortgages on real estate, and even, it is said, of some of the Liberty Loan issues. There is every reason to believe that members of the German royal family are personally heavily interested in these two big banking institutions.

The tone of the German propagandist newspapers since the signing of the armistice has changed only in one respect. They now endeavor to awaken the sympathy of Central and South America for the German people as victims of an overwhelming world alliance against them. One of these newspapers, La Nueva Union, published in Lima, Peru, contains an elaborate and flattering eulogy of the deposed Kaiser, written so soon after his downfall as apparently to have been prepared in advance of the event. The tone of the eulogy is similar to that expressed toward Napoleon Bonaparte when in exile in Elba.

CALIFORNIA DEFENSE COUNCIL TO DISBAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SACRAMENTO, California—Pursuant to the action of the executive committee of the California State Council of Defense on Dec. 4, and following a conference with Gov. William D. Stephens, State Controller J. S. Chambers and members of the State Board of Control, Charles C. Moore, director of the State Council of Defense, announces that the organization will be disbanded on Dec. 31.

No definite announcement has been made as to how the work remaining for this organization, which was formed for putting California on a war footing, will be carried on, but it is intimated that Governor Stephens will deal with the subject in his recommendations to the Legislature next month. The placement bureau, for the employment of California soldiers and sailors, the community council organization, war history and other branches, created by the state council or referred to it by the National Council of Defense; the activities of all these departments will in all probability be assigned to different departments of the state government as a result of the Governor's recommendations to the Legislature. This readjustment of the organization is not with a view to cessation of activities, but rather with a view to more economically performing the various functions, in the saving of both men and finances.

BILLIONS SAVED ON WAR AUTHORIZATIONS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—More than $16,000,000,000 of cash appropriations and contract authorizations voted by Congress for war purposes would be unexpended, Representative Swager Sherley of Kentucky, chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, has announced.

Appropriations and authorizations voted during the war amount to about $75,000,000,000, including $10,000,000,000 of authorizations for war-time loans to foreign governments. The loans actually made now total about $8,000,000,000.

"More than $8,000,000,000 of cash appropriations and approximately $8,000,000,000 of contract authorizations will be converted back into the Treasury," said Representative Sherley. "Most of the money will come from the War Department, the largest saving, of course, being from ordnance, because the greatest amount of money was appropriated for that.

"The contract authorizations do not represent money that will be returned as a result of cancellations of contracts. These authorizations were voted by Congress for departments to contract to expend, and most of the $8,000,000,000 was unobligated."

MORE TEACHING OF ENGLISH IS URGED

Kentucky Council of Defense and Bureau of Naturalization Plan Americanization Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LOUISVILLE, Kentucky—The Kentucky Council of Defense and the Bureau of Naturalization of the Department of Labor have issued a joint appeal to the citizens of Kentucky to lend their efforts to increase the teaching of the English language to aliens. The statement, in part, follows:

"This country cannot afford to shelter permanently a man or woman who is unwilling to become a thoroughly good American in thought, word and deed. Any community of persons unable to speak the English language constitutes a danger which at any moment may become a real peril to the body politic of this nation.

"One of the most potent agencies in remedying conditions is the course in English, history and citizenship conducted under the supervision of the public schools. We cannot and will not harbor persons who are unwilling to familiarize themselves with the democratic institutions and ideals of our country, for the preservation of which our boys have fought.

"Every man or woman of foreign birth who is not prepared to take his place as an informed and active member of society should immediately proceed to take advantage of the free and convenient means of instruction provided for him.

"The full measure of success, however, cannot be hoped for without the individual activity of American citizens. It is for each American citizen to grasp every opportunity and to exert every influence to assist in making the community in which he lives 100 per cent American in language, customs and ideals. Those who employ aliens are urged to interest themselves to know which of them is in need of further instruction, and see to it that they avail themselves of the opportunity the schools offer to assist them to become good Americans."

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

A Son of the Woods and Fields

In all the world, there have been many simple folk who have loved the great out of doors. Whether peasants or scholars, poets, philosophers or just plain everyday shopkeepers or city workers of humble sort, they have all been one in their loyalty to everything beautiful and inspiring in the country around about them. But, after all is said, there have not been too many who have felt this appreciation of nature, and at the same time have been able to write about it in such a way that their phrases have carried the message of all things young and fresh and happy to those who read. Such a person was Henry D. Thoreau.

This most interesting and unusual man was born in 1817, at the pleasant town of Concord, Massachusetts, which, during his lifetime, was the chosen home of many distinguished persons, among them Emerson and Alcott. Having begun life in the old farmhouse, on the Bedford road, Thoreau felt such a deep and abiding love for his native place that rarely, during his whole life, did he go away from it, except when business called. He himself has told us that he was "widely traveled in Concord," and this was true; for Thoreau could find more to observe and admire in that one little town and its surrounding meadows and wide farmlands, than the majority of its townspeople put together. He was one of the few who have had no sense of dissatisfaction with his surroundings, no longing to explore distant shores and climes. Along the marshes, by the river, over the rolling hills and valleys, there were always hidden new joys for Thoreau. All that he actually cared for was to be free to wander about, whenever and wherever he willed, looking and listening with his keen eyes and ears, and learning to know the look of the country in all weathers and the ways of all the wild creatures whose homes he unearthed.

Thoreau's father was a modest maker of pencils, a quiet little man of few words; but Mrs. Thoreau seems to have been a woman of considerable spirit. She made a place for herself among the neighbors; and, in addition to being capable in the affairs of her own family and of the town, she bore a tremendous love for the countryside. Perhaps it was from her that Henry learned to love it all, too. Duty kept him out in the open, for it fell to him to drive his mother's cows to and from the pasture. Such a love for and understanding of nature had he acquired when he was only a dozen years old, that the great naturalist, Agassiz, heard of the boy and set him to help at collecting specimens.

As well as being much in the open, Thoreau was fond of books, for he was a thoughtful, serious boy, never wishing to be interfered with in anything that he did or said. Once, when he was in school at Concord, a mere boy, someone missed a pen-knife and circumstances pointed to Thoreau as the one who had taken it. They inquired whether the boy were guilty, and no one ever thought of doubting his word. He only said: "I did not take it." Some days after this, the real culprit was discovered, and Henry then remarked: "I knew all the time who took it and upon what day." When he was asked why he had not revealed what he knew, he only repeated: "I did not take it." Henry knew that it was for the other boy himself to explain; he had done his own part. So his playmates one day wanted him to make for them a rough bow and arrow, whittled out of wood, Thoreau shook his head. They pressed him for a reason, for well they knew his skill at this sort of work; but he only kept on shaking his head. Henry had the best reason in the world for not doing what they desired; he had no knife. But it was like him not to explain. He did not care to explain, but he never lost any time about acting, when he thought the occasion demanded it. When, a young man, teaching in a local school, it was demanded that he use the rod when the pupils were disobedient, Thoreau first did as he was bid, then promptly resigned his position. He had been working out his own plan of discipline, and he did not intend to be interfered with.

It was always like this with Thoreau; perhaps it was bound to be so with a man so big and free and original, like the great out of doors that he so much loved. Sometimes he helped his father, in his shop, where he made pencils. Henry was industrious and he did his work well; so, one day, it was said that he had made a perfect pencil. Every one supposed that he would go on making them, thereby earning the money which was rather badly wanted in the family; but Henry surprised every one by giving up the work immediately. "I've made a perfect pencil," he said simply. "What more is there for me to do in that business?"

To the thrifty, common-sense people of Concord, Thoreau was a perpetual surprise and annoyance. They simply could not think what he would do next, or why he had acted in any certain way. No sooner would they think they had seen him settled down to an ordinary, matter-of-fact mode of life than off he would go after some other kind of experience. Once he moved himself and his few necessary personal effects off to the shores of Walden Pond, a mile or two out of the village of Concord; and here he lived, summer and winter, for the best part of two years. He had only a rude cabin, on the steep bank above the lake, but here he had time and freedom to write and to think and act as seemed right to him. Here, too, he remained so quiet and was so sympathetic that all the wood creatures went on about their daily doings without giving any heed whatever to the intruder. The wonder was that they did not feel him an intruder at all. Thoreau had the happy faculty of sitting absolutely still upon a tree stump for minutes at a time; so still that little chipmunks ran up close to him, birds flew down and lighted upon his shoulder, and all sorts of timid little animals poked their inquisitive noses out from under the dry, crackling leaves. Thoreau not only knew all about them and their ways, but he could tell, too, just how Walden looked in summer, when the water shrank a little away from the banks, in flood time when it crept up higher and higher toward the road, or in winter, when it was one solid sheet of pure ice. He knew just where the ice was thinnest; he could recognize the most rare of blossoms that grew along the shores in the summer; then, too, he knew about the winds and the sun and the stars. Left alone like this, all opportunities were his. He did not in the least care that the bewildered and vaguely troubled townspeople came out to see after his welfare and to bring him things to eat; he was glad to greet them, for he enjoyed association with his friends, but he never missed company when alone in the wild places. He was always at his happiest when, armed with his cane and his case for specimens, he was tramping alone or with some sympathetic friend over the hills, along the lowlands by the river, up again and over the meadows where the wild flowers grew. No wonder, you will say, that he knew of what he spoke. Only read his lovely descriptions, in "Walden" and the various other works, of all that he thought and did, and of all the entrancing discoveries he made about the woods and fields and their inhabitants; then you will feel great gratitude that a man with such an appreciation of nature had also the ability to set down the beauties for us all to enjoy.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

"Have you ever seen a happier lot of youngsters, in all your days?"

The Independent Duck

Johnny Duck paddled along beside his mother, in a very discontented frame of mind, until he attracted her attention. She began to wonder what was troubling her favorite duckling, and asked: "Is there something distressing you? I cannot understand why you should be so restless."

"Yes, mother," he replied, "I want to see the world. Anyone can see how much larger and smarter I am than the rest of the family. Why can't I go? Just see how strong I am."

Johnny Duck splashed the water with his wings, in an attempt to fly, and fell back to the water, rather out of breath from the exertion. Mother Duck could not hide her pride in him. He was, indeed, a very clever little duckling, but still too young, as she thought, to venture away from her side.

"Quack, quack," she called to the rest of the brood. "Do not wander so far away."

"Quack, quack, quack," came the response in chorus from the obedient ducklings, as they churned the water in their haste to come up closer to their mother.

"See how good they are," Mother Duck said to Johnny. "How I wish you could be a little more like them."

"But, mother, my yellow down is almost all shed, and I am big enough to go. Let me have my own way, just for this afternoon."

Mother Duck thought for a moment. She could stay near enough to him to see that he was all right, and there was not much time left in the afternoon, anyway.

"You are an obedient duckling, and I shall let you go, if you give me your word to return to this very spot, when the sun sinks so low that the willow over yonder casts its shadow across the narrow stream, between it and the opposite bank."

"I promise, mother, I promise. May I go right this minute?"

"Yes," she sighed, "you may go now, but do not go too close to shore, or swim so far away that you cannot reach this spot at the right time."

"All right. Good-by. Quack, quack," he called to his little brothers and sisters.

"Quack, quack, quack, quack," they called back to him, and Johnny Duck was off to see the world for the rest of the afternoon.

Ever since Johnny Duck had first viewed the world, he had been very curious about people. As he looked about him, now that he was free from his mother's apron strings, his first interest was naturally in people. Over the way, on a shady green bank, were two girls, throwing little bits of something into the water. He had no one's permission to ask; so he paddled in their direction, with all his speed and strength. The nearer he drew to them, the more excited he became. He had often eaten bits of bread, which were thrown for the Duck family, but never before had he been the center of attention. In his haste, he made his wings work, too, and came splashing across the park stream.

"Quack, quack," said Johnny Duck, and dove for a nice choice bit of crust. He had expected to make a beautiful dive, such as his mother delighted in, but in his excitement he dove too deep, and turned almost a complete somersault. It took a lot of scrambling and splashing to come to the surface right side up; but at last he appeared, and shook himself all over. He was very much embarrassed, especially so, because the girls were laughing at him. He turned to see if his mother or any of the ducks had seen him, but they were so far away that they could not have noticed him, if they had been looking in that direction. That was a comfort, and Johnny Duck decided to show those girls that he could make a real, beautiful dive. This time he was very successful; but, when he looked up to receive the expected praise, he was disappointed to see the girls throwing bits of bread to an old black crow, who waddled here and there in a droll manner.

"Quack, quack," said Johnny Duck; "I am here, and I am my mother's pride and joy."

The girls turned to look at him, as he preened his few feathers and tried his best to look important. He might have succeeded in holding their attention, if two sparrows had not just then decided that they both wanted the same bit of string, and began a tug-of-war for its possession. They seemed much more amusing to the two girls.

"Now, what do you think of that?" said Johnny Duck, coming up from a dive which would have covered him with glory. "I always hold the undivided attention of the entire Duck family, when I dive. I wonder what is the matter with those girls. Perhaps people are not quite as interested in ducks as I thought."

Suddenly he began to feel very much alone in the world, and lifted up his small voice in a dismal, "Quack, quack."

He turned and turned, but his mother was nowhere to be seen. For a moment, he could not even remember in which direction was the willow tree. He looked all around him, but in his distress nothing looked familiar.

"Quack, quack! Mother, mother!" he called at the top of his lungs.

From around a clump of marsh grass appeared Mother Duck, swimming so fast that the obedient little ducks in her wake could not keep up with her.

"What is the matter, Johnny?" she called, when she had gotten her breath.

"I couldn't remember how far I had gone, and I couldn't see the willow tree at all. And, besides, I believe it is better to stay at home with you and the others. How did you know I was not old enough to see the world alone?"

Mother Duck said nothing, but she tucked her eldest under her wing to comfort him.

Suddenly remembering the obedient little ducks, she called:

"Quack, quack, do not wander so far away."

"Quack, quack, quack, quack," came their reply as they hastened to obey. And the Duck family paddled off.

The Bosphorus

The Bosphorus is about 76 miles long and is not more than half a mile wide at its narrowest part. The shores are rocky and high, writes Mary F. Willard, in "Along Mediterranean Shores," and along the top of them we see many beautiful palaces with handsome grounds around them. These are the summer residences of the wealthy people of Constantinople. The Sultan has several palaces here, and the embassies have their summer villas near by. Down along the shores are fishermen's huts and a few villages, each with its mosque and landing stage. In several places, we see the bold outlines of the ruins of ancient fortifications.

Lost: The Old Woman Who Lived in a Shoe

Here's a strange state of affairs! These "so many" children, belonging to the Old Woman Who Lived in a Shoe, seem to be vastly contented with their lot. They don't appear to be in the least in awe of that "broth without any bread" and the sudden punishment of going early to bed in the great shoe. Have you ever seen a happier lot of youngsters in all your days? Just look at the little ones, playing on the broad, clean path, while the bigger children crowd around the boy who is mounted high on the tree stump. Such a snug little home as that old shoe makes, too. It is hard to think how there could be any discontent either among the children or on the part of the Old Woman.

The shoe has a number of windows, two chimneys, probably plenty of room for them all; it is a much more commodious dwelling place than the old nursery rhyme leads one to expect. What has happened, do you imagine? Have the kiddies banished the Old Woman so far away that they have no fear of her stern ways? At any rate, she is nowhere in sight; probably those big trees are hiding her from our sight. Maybe she has just gone off to the town to buy something nice for supper; maybe she is stumping off around through the fields, leaning on her stick and peering with her sharp little eyes for strawberries snuggling among the underbrush. One can think up a great many possible explanations. But, whichever one you believe to be most likely, Mother Goose and her sayings seem to have been oddly distorted. Surely, you will say, this lady has led us to expect a cross Old Woman, rushing about in a great flurry, waving her stick in a threatening manner. It's strange where she can have gone to.

Pete Finds an Old Friend

Friends in America, England, and France! Pete found them everywhere, perhaps because he was friendly himself, perhaps because he was eager to serve, working carefully and obediently, and surely because he was part of a great cause. But, although he had been with the French through the last months of the war, carrying messages until the week before the armistice was declared, he did not forget the boy who had been his master in America.

John had wished that he, too, might go to France, but he knew that there was small chance of his going there for some time, as all the ships were needed to carry men and women and food to Europe. He could write to his friend, Colonel Hawkins, in France, and this was the next best thing to writing to Pete. His father had written to Colonel Hawkins, also, and about Pete; yet neither John nor Mr. Benton had received any answer to their letters for several months.

Mr. Benton told his son that Colonel Hawkins had probably been changing about in France from one post to another and that, even in a month, he might be changed two or three times, as the needs of some particular situation demanded. This had really happened. The allied victories had brought so many joyous advances in position to the regiment of which Colonel Hawkins was in command, that his mail had not followed him and he had found no time for letter writing even to his best friends in America.

Colonel Hawkins had sent a letter to the place in England where Pete was trained before he came to France and, had it reached there before Pete was sent across the English Channel, Pete might have been sent to Colonel Hawkins' division; but Pete was in France, serving with the French Army in Northern France, before Colonel Hawkins' letter reached England. He was told that several dogs were on their way to the division in which he was serving, from that same training camp for war dogs, and that they would gladly have included Pete, if they had heard in time. They said they thought Pete was with the French, somewhere near Ypres, as an urgent call had been received from there for 50 war dogs; but it is often hard enough to locate a soldier, and this information could hardly be considered more than a suggestion.

Months passed and victory after victory glowed in the Allies' advance. Pete did a good dog's work and his little master, in America, was so sure of his dog that he would say: "There's been nothing except victory since Pete left the English training camp for France. Hurrah for Pete!"

"You'd think that your dog Pete was a general," said one of John's companions.

"Well, the generals have to have soldiers and dogs to carry out their wonderful plans," John answered, "and they give faithful dogs war crosses sometimes, too. They are a part of the victory, and so I'm going to shout: 'Hurrah for Pete' every time the Allies have a victory. Hurrah for Pete!"

Then John's companion could not help but join in the last cheer and toss his cap in the air: "Hurrah for Pete!"

The day of the great armistice almost brought tears of rejoicing to John's eyes, as he thought that Pete would now be sent back to him in some way; and Colonel Hawkins was not forgetful of Pete and of John, on that day in France. He must try to find the former friend of his American camp, if possible. Now, there would be more time for looking into details and for sending out letters which might locate the dog.

It would seem doubtful if this one American dog could be located, amidst thousands of English and French dogs which were in the service over hundreds of miles of lines, but Pete was nearer to Colonel Hawkins than any-one would have thought; in fact, he had never been much over 10 miles from his good friend, since he had been sent into active service with the French. Neither the faithful dog nor the gallant officer, however, realized their comparative nearness to each other, and how glad they would have been to see each other.

The two were to meet, however, in the most unexpected place, as both Pete and Colonel Hawkins were in Paris, on the day after the signing of the armistice, to march in the glorious parade of celebration.

The division in which Colonel Hawkins marched was near the front of the line, while Pete was nearly a mile farther down the line, with about 50 other dogs, decorated with red, white, and blue ribbons. Several of them, including Pete, had a bright medal, polished till it shone like a mirror, suspended from their collars.

Did Pete, in his joy at the celebration, forget himself and dash down the line and suddenly find his friend, the colonel? Was the colonel, for some reason, called to the end of the line, and did he run across Pete on his way? Or did the two have to wait till the parade was all over, and then just bump into each other?

The last guess is the best one, but that is not quite how it happened. Pete never would have left the line without command, for he was too well accustomed to obedience to do that; and he had been many a time where there was greater noise, always being keenly alert to his duty, unswerved by excitement or confusion.

Colonel Hawkins' section, having gone over the route of the parade, the colonel had an opportunity to watch the sections of the parade which followed his, having been invited to a reviewing stand to do this. Regiments of gallant French, thousands of sterling English soldiers, an Italian section, several detachments of Belgian troops, sections of American soldiers, sailors, marines and many others were in the succeeding part of the great march. There was more than one group of fine dogs that passed before Colonel Hawkins before the section of which Pete was a member came along; and he looked keenly over these canine groups.

Pete was passing the reviewing stand, but he was quite a way from the stand, in the line of 15 dogs, directed by five French soldiers. Who could single out a particular dog at a glance, when almost all were of the same general character? A voice called from the reviewing stand: "Pete, salute!"

Pete sat up and saluted, at the command, and the sergeant in charge of the dogs, hearing the command from the reviewing stand, noted the prompt response of the dog, and called: "Halt!"

Colonel Hawkins hastened down from the reviewing stand and, after giving Pete a pat, told the sergeant in charge of this section of dogs not to interrupt the parade. So he marched with the sergeant, getting information as to where Pete would be after the procession was over, where he would be the next few days, what the regulations were about dogs, and whether there would be any possibility of his getting the dog and seeing that he was sent back to his young master in America, as soon as he was discharged.

The sergeant answered all of his questions favorably and said he thought that, as soon as it was known by his superior officer that an American colonel had a peculiar interest in an American war dog, he would be cheerfully given into the care of the colonel.

That evening Colonel Hawkins canceled his other engagements to go over to the place where Pete's division had its temporary quarters. There were hundreds and hundreds of dogs, but there was hardly a slight bark to be heard, for they knew how to keep silent and would not have been in the service long if they had not. He found the same sergeant with whom he had talked on the line of march.

"Yes, monsieur," the sergeant greeted Colonel Hawkins, after saluting and having his salute returned, "I have seen the captain in charge of the dogs and I have not forgotten your message."

"That was thoughtful of you," said Colonel Hawkins, "and I thank you, whatever the response may be."

"It is a quite agreeable response, monsieur," returned the sergeant. "Your dog, Pete, as I think you call him, will be given to you, with his record, tomorrow, or any day you may select."

Then Colonel Hawkins had a long talk with the sergeant, a considerable part of it being about dogs in the service in France. The sergeant had many noble deeds, done by one of his dogs, to recount, and Colonel Hawkins told the sergeant about Pete and his little master in America. It was late when the two said "Good-night" to each other. It was not too late, however, when Colonel Hawkins returned to his headquarters to write a note to John about the finding of Pete.

The Oak

Live thy Life
  Young and old,
Like yon oak,
Bright in Spring,
  Living gold.

Summer-rich
  Then; and then
Autumn-changed,
Sober-hued
  Gold again.

All his leaves
  Fall'n at length,
Look, he stands,
Trunk and bough
  Naked strength.

—Tennyson.

A Playground Built in a Day

Helen and Grace, who had always lived in San Francisco, were showing Golden Gate Park to their cousin from Texas. They had come out early in the morning, with their Aunt Hattie, and had just had luncheon in the Japanese Garden, sitting up at the tiny tables and looking at the Japanese children playing down by the pool at the side of the pavilion. Floreen, the visitor from Texas, had just eaten the last of the rice cakes, which they had purchased from the little Japanese girls in the summer-house, when Aunt Hattie began to tell them about Golden Gate Park; how once it had been just a space of sand dunes, with nothing growing at all, like those they had passed on their way out from the city. Helen and Grace had heard all about the making of the park before, but they listened to their aunt telling Floreen, because they were always quite filled with wonder that a park so beautiful could once have been just a barren waste.

At the next table to theirs was a gentleman, sitting all alone. He had been listening to the story of the making of Golden Gate Park, because his table was close to theirs. After Aunt Hattie had finished telling the children her story, he came over to the table, and, after introducing himself, said:

"I could not help hearing your story about this beautiful place. I am a stranger here; in fact, I only came to San Francisco two days ago from Adelaide, in South Australia. Only a few weeks before I left there, something very wonderful in the way of making a park took place, and," turning to Aunt Hattie and making a very old-fashioned bow, as stage people do, the little girls thought, "would the children like to hear about it?"

He was assured that they would all be delighted to know what he had to tell them about his far-away home.

"Out in Port Pirie is the largest smelting works in the world, and the men who work there wanted very much to have a playground for their children. They determined to make one out of the 10-acre quagmire near the works; so, one morning, 2000 men from the huge plant, men from all departments from the general manager down, all turned to and made the playground.

"Of course, compared to this great park, it was only a tiny affair, because you have over a thousand acres here, they tell me, and in Port Pirie there were but 10 acres, but every inch of that 10 acres is for the children. There are pavilions and kiosks, wading pools, swings, horizontal bars, and, best of all, palms tossing their branches in the air. I say best of all, because, who would think that a palm would grow in a day?"

"Did they really grow in a day?" timidly asked Floreen.

"Well, no, not exactly that; but they were transplanted from where they had grown, so that at nightfall the place looked as if the trees had really grown there. Oh, it was a great sight to see this waste of land made into the finest playground in all Australia in the space of time between sunrise and sunset. Sand was brought there in hundreds of drays, which also brought flowering shrubs, poles, ropes, wire, and building materials for the walks and pavilions. Four thousand hands, you see, could make speedy work, and especially the way they worked. Why, they put on 200 tillers to the acre to get the ground ready."

"I think that the people who did it must have had fun too," Aunt Hattie said, when the gentleman paused in his story.

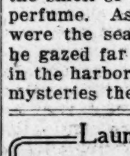
"I am sure that they did. I did not see them working myself, but a friend of mine from England, who is a town planner, told me afterward that he had never seen anything finer of the kind done anywhere. Just think, in the morning a waste space, a mere marsh or bog, and at night this ideal playground, perfectly fitted out with all proper equipment!"

The children thanked the gentleman for his story, and then Aunt Hattie said they were going down to the Cliff House to watch the seals, and asked if he would like to ride along with them. It was there, a little while later, that he looked out over the waters of the Pacific, to where the sun was just beginning to set, that he said to them, "So, you see, here you have this playground and over there, miles and miles away, is another beautiful playground, a playground built in a day."

Drake's Babyhood

It seems that Sir Francis Drake came naturally by his love for the sea, for his father and mother lived for a time down at Chatham, near Rochester and Canterbury, England, where the Queen's new dockyards were; there the hulk of an old warship was given the Drakes for their home. "Mr. and Mrs. Drake found that the old ship made a fairly comfortable home," writes Mary S. Stimpson, in "The Child's Book of English Biography," "and small Francis, with his blue eyes and curly hair, went to sleep nights by the sound of the waves upon the shore, and learned sea songs as soon as he could lisp. He toddled about among the ship carpenters, liking the sound of their tools and sniffing the smell of tar as if it were so much perfume. As he grew older, many were the sea yarns he heard. When he gazed far over the masts and guns in the harbor, he longed to know what mysteries the big ocean beyond held."

Laundry Bag for Baby



Made of fine cotton, with a stout cord and pleasingly marked "Baby" in colored outline done by hand. $1.50 each, prepaid. Bibs also, of distinctive designs.

H. S. Weil.

1514 Prospect Ave., Cleveland, O.

BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

FIRM TONE SHOWN IN COTTON MARKET

Increasing Export Movement and Improvement in Trade Demand Are the Factors—Bullish Reports From the South

NEW YORK, New York—The cotton market showed a generally firm tone last week, owing to the increasing export movement and reports of an improving trade demand.

Reports of rather a better feeling in the goods trade and the high prices realized at the government wool auctions have probably contributed to the advance, but the attention of the trade has been chiefly directed to the improvement in shipping conditions and the strength of the spot situation. Four steamers have been assigned to the overseas cotton trade by the Shipping Board, and reductions have been reported in British freight rates to Liverpool for shipment after Feb. 1, and for the third week in succession exports showed an increase over the corresponding week last year. It is said that as freight room becomes available and southern shippers are called upon to supply cotton sold previously, they are finding difficulty in securing the grades wanted, and there has been further widening of differences between high and low grades during the week.

Many of the bullish reports received here from southern spot markets probably refer to these higher grades, but so far the market seems to be meeting no pressure from the low-grade cotton. Notices estimated at about 3000 bales were issued against December contracts on Wednesday, and caused some scattering liquidation, but there seemed to be competition, for the cotton and trade interests have been good buyers of the near months.

The census report showing 10,252,402 bales ginned to Dec. 13, compared with 10,131,594 last year, was slightly above the private returns issued previously, and for that reason may have promoted some realizing Friday morning. Evidently, however, the showing did not change crop views based on the government's estimate and had only a momentary influence on prices.

Good rains were reported in the South last week.

COTTON GINNED REPORT ISSUED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Census Bureau in a report just issued placed the amount of cotton ginned from the growth of the crop of 1918 to Dec. 13 at 10,252,000 bales, counting round as half bales, compared with 10,131,594 bales in 1917 and 10,838,799 bales in 1916. The number of round bales included this year is 139,094, contrasted with 179,966 bales in 1917 and 184,285 bales in 1916. The number of Sea Island bales included this year is 31,060, compared with 83,288 bales in 1917 and 110,163 bales in 1916. The number of American Egyptian bales included this year is 12,793. The distribution of Sea Island cotton in 1918 by states is: Florida, 11,948 bales; Georgia, 14,291 bales, and South Carolina, 4821 bales.

SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, Dec. 21

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Chicago—B. M. Epstein; Copley Plaza.
Havana, Cuba—I. Vasquez, of Ruiloba & Co.; 207 Essex St., Rm. 206.
Kansas City, Mo.—J. S. Barton, of McElwain Barton Shoe Co.; Tour.
New York—H. C. Young, of Standard Mail Order House; Copley-Plaza.
New York—W. A. Bowman of Charles Williams Stores; 21 Columbia St.
Philadelphia—L. Silberman; Essex.
St. Louis—E. B. Green, of Brown Shoe Co., Foreign Dept.; U. S.

LEATHER BUYERS

Columbus, Ohio—E. E. Lerch and H. C. Godman, of H. C. Godman Co.

The Christian Science Monitor is on file at the rooms of the Shoe and Leather Association, 166 Essex Street, Boston.

NEW YORK BANK REPORT

NEW YORK, New York—Changes in figures of actual condition of the associated banks of New York City as shown in their weekly statement published Saturday follow: Surplus $59,691,750, increased $19,822,240; aggregate reserve $577,510,000; loans, discounts, etc., $4,652,223,000, decreased $20,805,000; cash in vaults of member banks $109,832,000, increased $5,543,000; reserve of member banks in reserve bank $557,846,000, increased $24,588,000; reserve in vaults of state bank and trust companies $10,434,000, increased $246,000; reserve in depositaries of state banks and trust companies $9,230,000, increased $308,000; demand deposits $3,917,330,000, increased $37,831,000; time deposits $135,859,000, decreased $5,310,000; circulation $35,816,000, increased $118,000; includes $59,862,000 specie and excluding $248,239,000 United States deposits.

STEEL EARNINGS OUTLOOK

NEW YORK, New York—Steel manufacturers say earnings of various steel companies in the current quarter will show a substantial shrinkage compared with the preceding quarter. As a result of lower prices, government cancellations and high costs, earnings in the first quarter of next year are expected to show a sharp contraction compared with the current quarter. Many steel companies continue to operate a large percentage of their capacity on government work, but after the first of the year the percentage of operations will have to depend largely upon domestic business.

NEW YORK STOCKS

(Saturday's Market)

	Open	High	Low	Close
Am Beet Sugar	63	63	63	63
Am Can	46½	46¾	46¼	46½
Am Car & Fdry	87	87¾	87	87¼
Am Loco	61	61⅛	61	61⅛
Am Smelters	79½	79½	78⅝	78¾
Am Sugar	110½	110½	110½	110½
Am T & T	98½	98½	98	98½
Anaconda	64	64	63⅝	64
Atchison	89¾	90½	89¾	90½
Baldwin Loco	74¼	75⅜	74	75⅛
B & O	52⅝	53¼	52⅝	53¼
Beth Stl B	61⅝	62⅜	61⅝	62⅛
B R T	30¼	30¼	29¾	29⅞
Can Pacific	156¼	156¼	156	156
Cen Leather	59¼	59¼	58½	58⅞
Ches & Ohio	56	56	56	56
C M & St P	42¼	42¼	41⅞	42
Chi, R I & Pac	25½	26¼	25¼	26¼
Chino	33	33¼	33	33
Corn Products	47	47⅜	47	47
Crucible Steel	56⅞	58	56⅞	58
Cuba Cane	29¾	30⅛	29¾	30⅛
Erie	17½	17½	17⅜	17⅜
Gen Electric	147½	147½	147	147
Gen Motors	129	131	129	129⅝
Gt Nor pfd	95¾	96⅝	95¾	96⅝
Inspiration	45⅛	45½	45	45
Int Mer Mar pfd	111¼	111⅜	110½	110⅝
Kennecott	33⅞	34	33⅞	34
Max Motor	29⅜	29¾	28⅝	28⅝
Mex Pet	169¼	170	167¾	167⅞
Midvale	44⅜	44½	44⅜	44⅜
Mo Pac ctfs	25	25⅛	24⅞	25
N Y Central	75½	76	75	76
N Y, N H & H	32⅜	32⅜	31⅞	32
No Pacific	93½	95⅛	93⅜	95⅛
Pan-Am Pet	65¾	66⅞	65¾	66⅛
Penn	45⅜	45½	45	45⅜
Pierce-Arrow	41⅝	42	41¼	41¼
Ray Cons	20⅜	20⅜	20¼	20⅜
Reading	81⅜	82⅛	81¼	81½
Rep I & Steel	74⅝	74⅞	74⅝	74⅞
So Pacific	99	99⅝	98⅜	98⅝
So Railway	29½	29¾	29⅜	29⅝
Studebaker	52¼	52½	51¾	51¾
Texas Co.	187¾	188	187	188
Union Pacific	128	128	127¼	127½
U S Rubber	77⅛	77¾	77	77½
U S Steel	95⅞	96¼	95⅜	96
U S Steel pfd	112¼	112½	112¼	112½
Utah Copper	74¼	74½	73⅝	74½
Western Pacific pfd	62½	62½	62½	62½
Western Union	86¼	86¼	86¼	86¼
Westinghouse	43	43¼	43	43¼
Willys-Over	25	25⅜	25	25⅛

Total sales 236,000 shares.

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last
Lib 3½s	98.20	98.24	98.16	98.20
Lib 1st 4s	93.00	93.00	93.00	93.00
Lib 2d 4s	93.00	93.06	93.00	93.04
Lib 1st 4¼s	97.00	97.00	96.82	96.96
Lib 2d 4¼s	94.46	94.50	94.30	94.30
Lib 3d 4¼s	95.52	95.52	95.30	95.36
Lib 4th 4¼s	94.54	94.54	94.30	94.34

FOREIGN BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last
Anglo-French 5s	96 13/16	97	96 13/16	97
City of Lyons 6s	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾
City Marseilles 6s	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾
City of Paris 6s	98⅞	99	98⅞	99
French Rep 5s	104⅜	104½	104⅜	104⅝
U K 5½s, '19	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
U K 5½s, '19 new	100 1/16	100⅝	100 1/16	100⅝
U K 5½s '21	98⅜	98⅜	98 1/16	98 1/16

BOSTON STOCKS

(Saturday's Closing Prices)

		Adv	Dec
Am Tel	98⅝	½	..
A A Chem com	*101¾	..	..
Am Wool com	*52½	..	..
Am Zinc	12b	..	..
Am Zinc pfd	44b	..	..
Arizona Com	12⅝	⅛	..
Atl, G & W I	*108⅝	⅛	..
Booth Fish	22¾	..	..
Boston Elev	69½	..	..
Boston & Me	29	..	..
Butte & Sup	*20½	..	..
Cal & Arizona	64	..	½
Cal & Hecla	432½	..	2½
Copper Range	43½	..	⅜
Davis Daly	4⅞	..	⅛
East Butte	9¼	..	..
Fairbanks	62⅞	¾	..
Granby	80	..	1
Greene-Can	45¾	..	..
I Creek com	48	..	..
Isle Royale	24½	..	..
Lake	5¼	⅛	..
Mass Elec pfd	13	¼	..
Mass Gas	83¾	..	..
May-Old Colony	3	..	..
Miami	23b	..	..
Mohawk	53	..	..
N Y, N H & H	32¼	½	..
North Butte	12½	..	⅛
Old Dominion	35	..	..
Osceola	51	1	..
Pond Creek	14	..	..
Stewart	37	¼	..
Swift & Co	123½	¼	..
United Fruit	151½	1¼	..
United Shoe	44⅝	⅛	..
U S Smelting	46¼	..	..
Utah Cons	8½	..	½

*New York quotation.

NEW YORK CURB

(Saturday's Closing Prices)

Stocks—	Bid	Asked
A B C Metal	36c	40c
Aetna Explos	6¾	7¼
Barnett O & G	3/16	¼
Big Ledge	⅞	1
Boston & Mont	52c	55c
Butte Detroit	2	4
Caledonia	29c	31c
Calumet & Jer	7/16	½
Canada Cop	2⅛	2¼
Cash Boy	8	9
Chev Motors	145	155
Cons Arizona	1⅝	1 11/16
Con Copper	6¼	6½
Cosden & Co	6⅞	7
Curtiss	12	15
Emerson	1¾	2¼
Federal Oil	2	2⅛
Glenrock	3⅜	3½
Goldfield Cons	27	29
Green Monster	⅜	½
Hecla Mining	5⅛	5⅜
Houston Oil	71	75
Howe Sound	4⅜	4½
Island Oil	5¾	5⅞
Jerome Verde	1/16	3/16
Jumbo	13	16
Kerr Lake	5⅛	5⅜
Keystone Tire	37¾	38
Lake Torp Boat	2	2½
Magma Copper	26½	27½
Marsh	4	5
McKin Dar	45c	47c
Merritt	23	24
Midwest Oil	118	120
Midwest Refining	122	124
Nipissing	8⅞	9⅛
Okla P & R	9½	9⅝
Okmulgee	2	2½
Pac Tungsten	⅝	⅞
Peerless	18	19
Sapulpa Ref	6⅞	7
Sequoyah Oil	½	9/16
Sinclair Gulf	19	20
Smith Motor	8	9
Standard Motor	8	9
Stanton	1⅜	1½
Submarine Boat	12	12½
United Motors	33¾	34¼
Un Verde Ext	35½	37
U S Steam	5⅝	5¾
Victoria	2⅛	2⅜
Wright Martin	4⅛	4⅜

RUBBER RESTRICTION REMOVED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The restriction placed upon the importation of manufactured rubber goods, announced June 19, 1918, has been removed.

DOMESTIC TRADE SOMEWHAT MIXED

NEW YORK, New York—Animation flowing from holiday buying in the United States sharply contrasts with the slow movements evidenced in wholesale business lines, with the effects of cancellations, with downward revisions of some prices and with uncertainty caused either by the divergent views as to the future expressed by prominent personages or by concern over the fact that the government has large supplies of unused materials to market, says Bradstreet's weekly review of the domestic trade situation, which continues:

Inventorying is under way, traveling salesmen are in for the holidays, small lot filing orders conveyed by mail are the rule, and in cases where unexpectedly large stocks have been revealed, the policy is to clear stocks. In fact, the general attitude as to manufactured goods is to reduce prices in order to hasten readjustments and make a market.

Auction sales of wool in Boston, conducted by the government, have disclosed a strong demand, and good prices for desirable materials, but low-grade stuff seemed to go begging for takers, and offerings of woolens similarly made brought satisfactory prices for men's material, while showing weakness in women's goods, the products going to jobbers rather than to manufacturers.

CORN PRODUCTS CO. HAS GOOD YEAR

BOSTON, Massachusetts—It is estimated that the Corn Products Refining Company will earn about $15 a share on its common stock during the year to end this month. This represents the probable showing after all taxes and charges. Nineteen hundred and eighteen will be a record year for the company despite the loss of its export business. Grinding between 135,000 and 150,000 bushels of corn daily, the company has been establishing new high records in this respect, as its pre-war normal treatment was about 85,000 bushels. During the forepart of the current year the concern in response to the government's request eliminated its export business, which formerly constituted the chief part of its activities. This was because of the great domestic need for its products as well as to relieve the shipping situation as much as possible. In the meantime the Corn Products Company through extensive advertising has built up its domestic business to very large proportions.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Woolworth Company sales for the first two weeks of December were approximately $5,000,000, a gain of $500,000 over the corresponding period last year.

Baron Sakatani, one of the leading Japanese financiers, has been appointed financial adviser to China. He intends to effect currency reform by adoption of the gold standard.

The United States Government maintenance of copper price at 26 cents a pound and control of the copper industry will cease Jan. 1, it is announced by the War Industries Board.

Japan during the war invested in bonds of the Allies amounting at the end of 1917 to $579,500,000, including $265,000,000 in British Government bonds, $77,500,000 in French bonds and $127,000,000 in Russian bonds. The sum of $110,000,000 in addition represents Japanese foreign loan bonds and company debentures redeemed in foreign markets.

CHICAGO BOARD

(Saturday's Market)
(Reported by C. F. & G. W. Eddy, Inc.)

	Open	High	Low	Close
Corn—				
Dec.	1.47½	1.48	1.47	1.47
Jan.	1.40	1.41	1.38½	1.38¾
Feb.	1.37⅜	1.37⅞	1.35⅝	1.36¼
Mar.	1.37¼	1.37¼	1.35⅜	1.35⅝
May	1.37⅛	1.37½	1.35⅜	1.35¾
Oats—				
Dec.	.71¾	.71¾	.71⅛	.71⅛b
Jan.	.71⅜	.71½	.70¾	.70⅞
Feb.	.71⅝	.71⅝-	.70⅞	.71
Mar.	.71½	.71½	.71	.71¼b
May	.71⅝	.71¾	.71	.71⅛
Pork—				
Jan.	....	....	....	47.00
May	....	44.00	43.00	43.00
Lard—				
Dec.	....	....	....	24.00
Jan.	....	24.30	24.00	24.00b
May	....	24.55	24.10	24.20

DRY GOODS BUSINESS LARGE

CHICAGO, Illinois — The tremendous retail trade for the holidays throughout the country is greatly increasing the volume of immediate wholesale business in dry goods lines. December business is well ahead of the corresponding month last year. Merchants now feel secure in recognizing that readjustments will be gradual and with as little interference as possible to the normal trend of business, says the John V. Farwell Company.

COLUMBIA GAS & ELECTRIC CO.

NEW YORK, New York—Earnings of the Columbia Gas & Electric Company for November and 11 months show these changes:

November—	1918	Decrease
Gross earnings	$974,329	$47,901
Net earnings	479,670	35,117
Surplus	287,405	41,214
For 11 mos. ended Nov. 30:		
Gross earnings	10,328,019	*$590,741
Net earnings	5,117,838	*240,438
Surplus	2,993,177	*184,528

*Increase.

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania — Quotations of some of the leading issues on the stock exchange here Saturday were: Cramp Ship 80, Elec Stor Bat 54, General Asphalt com 38, Lehigh Nav 71½, Lake Superior 18, Phila Co 31, Phila Co pfd 32½, Phila Elec 25⅛, Phila Rap Tr 27¼, Phila Tract 71, Union Tract 39, United Gas Imp 73.

MARKET OPINIONS

J. S. Bache & Co., New York: The market has also been under pressure from year-end liquidation. We do not see, in view of conditions, why values are not low, and believe the decline should be but temporary.

Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston: Certainly, it is too much to expect that the market will enjoy any large movement in the face of so many obstacles, but the fact that there is so little selling is the best indication that holders of stocks have confidence in the future. The argument that we are faced with unprecedented conditions is as true today as at any time in the last four years, and one cannot afford to be dogmatic in his opinions, but from all of the evidence before us, we are inclined to the belief that we are shortly to enter on a period of very considerable industrial activity and expansion, and that this will be accompanied by rising prices.

Tucker, Hayes & Bartholomew, Boston: We believe that greater progress than generally believed has been made in adjusting industries to a peace basis, and prefer to follow Judge Gary's views of great prosperity ahead of us than the idle vaporings of Wall Street pessimists. The market has already discounted a good proportion of the unfavorable factors.

Elmer H. Bright & Co., Boston: Price cutting and unemployment in a world over-stocked with goods would justify a good deal of pessimism regarding the future, but price cutting and other readjustments in a world bare of goods, merely marks the preparation for a world-wide expansion in industrial activity. It is because the current readjustments are of the latter sort, that far-sighted men are purchasing all the stocks pessimists wish to sell at around these levels, in anticipation of handsome profits later on. Courage and patience should bring a great reward.

Paine, Webber & Co., Boston: Whatever fears existed of a slackening of general business for the short period of readjustment from a war to a peace basis was discounted in a sharp decline in the stock market immediately following the signing of the armistice, which has placed the market at a price level to steadily advance in anticipation of good profits in business and less burdensome taxation in 1919.

DIVIDENDS

The Bank of America has declared a semi-annual dividend of 15 per cent, payable Jan. 2.

The Lawton Mills has declared a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable Dec. 31 to stock of record Dec. 20.

The New York Federal Reserve Bank has declared its regular semi-annual 3 per cent dividend, payable Dec. 31.

The American Piano Company has declared its regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent, payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 24.

The Indiana Pipe Line has declared extra dividend of $1.50 in addition to the regular quarterly of $2, payable Feb. 15 to stock of record Jan. 25.

The Hudson Trust Company of New York City has declared its regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable Dec. 31 to stock of record Dec. 24.

The Chicago City Railway Company has passed its dividend for the first time. President Busby says that the company is operating at a loss of $12,000 a day.

The regular quarterly dividend of $6 a share has been declared on the Washburn Wire Company's common stock, payable Dec. 31 to holders of record Dec. 20.

The Importers & Traders National Bank of New York City has declared its usual semi-annual dividend of 12 per cent, payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 20.

The Central & South American Telegraph Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent, payable Jan. 9, 1919, to stock of record Dec. 31, 1918.

The Indiana Pipe Line Company has declared an extra dividend of $1.50 in addition to the usual quarterly dividend of $2 a share, payable Feb. 15 on stock of record Jan. 25.

The Central Foundry Company has declared its regular quarterly dividends of 1¼ per cent on the ordinary preferred stock and 2 per cent on the first preferred, payable Jan. 15 to stock of record Dec. 31.

The directors of the St. Maurice Pulp & Paper Company, Ltd., the Canadian subsidiary of the Union Bag & Paper Company, have declared an initial dividend of $1.25 a share on the $5,000,000 stock. The Union Bag & Paper Company owns $3,750,000 of the total capital.

The Pilgrim Mills of Fall River, Massachusetts, have declared a quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent and an extra of 3 per cent on the common stock and a quarterly of 1½ per cent on the preferred stock, all payable Jan. 1 to stock of record Dec. 20. The previous dividends totaled 5½ per cent on the common and 3½ per cent on the preferred stock.

WESTERN TRAFFIC

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Unusually satisfactory traffic conditions for the present season of the year were reported by Hale Holden, regional director of the Central Western Region, in a statement to Director-General McAdoo, covering operations in this region for the month of November.

MacKINTOSH TRUMAN LUMBER COMPANY
FIR | Retail Wholesale Transit Timbers
Smith Building, SEATTLE, WN.

LATEST QUOTATIONS FOR SHORT TERM NOTE ISSUES

Securities:	Due	Bid	Asked	Yield
Am T & T Co 6s	Aug. 1, 1925	100½	101	5.80
*Am T & T (subs) Cos 6s	Feb. 1, 1919	99⅞	100⅛	5.25
Armour & Co. 6s	June 15, 1919	100½	101	4.00
Armour & Co. 6s	June 15, 1920	100⅜	101¼	5.10
Armour & Co. 6s	June 15, 1921	100½	101½	5.35
Armour & Co. 6s	June 15, 1922	100⅞	101½	5.50
Armour & Co. 6s	June 15, 1923	100⅛	102⅛	5.45
Armour & Co. 6s	June 15, 1924	101	102⅜	5.50
Balt. & Ohio R R 5s	July 1, 1919	99¼	99¾	5.45
Bethlehem Steel Co. 7s	July 15, 1919	100½	..	...
Bethlehem Steel Co. 7s	July 15, 1920	100¼	100⅝	6.55
Bethlehem Steel Co. 7s	July 15, 1921	100¾	100⅞	6.65
Bethlehem Steel Co. 7s	July 15, 1922	100⅜	100¾	6.75
Bethlehem Steel Co. 7s	July 15, 1923	100½	101	6.75
Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co. 7s	July 1, 1921	91	91½	...
Canadian Pacific Ry. 6s	Mar. 2, 1924	100¼	100¾	5.75
Cudahy Packing Co. 7s	July 15, 1923	101⅞	102¼	6.40
Delaware & Hudson R. R. 5s	Aug. 1, 1920	98⅝	99⅛	6.60
Edison Elec Illum, Boston 6s	Dec. 1, 1919	99⅞	100¼	5.70
Edison Elec Illum, Boston 5s	Feb. 1, 1922	96	96½	6.25
Edison Elec Illum, Boston 7s	Aug. 1, 1922	102	103	6.05
Erie R. R. 5s	Apr. 1, 1919	95¾	96½	...
General Electric Co. 6s	Dec. 1, 1919	100¼	100¾	5.20
General Electric Co. 6s	July 1, 1920	100⅝	101¼	5.10
Gillette Safety Razor Co. 6s	Sept. 1, 1922	108	110	...
Great Northern Ry. 5s	Sept. 1, 1920	98⅝	99⅛	5.55
Inter Rapid Transit Co. 7s	Sept. 1, 1921	96½	97⅛	8.20
Kansas City Terminal Ry. 6s	Nov. 15, 1923	99¾	100¼	5.90
Laclede Gas Light Co. 5s	Feb. 1, 1919	99	99½	8.00
Laclede Gas Light Co. 1st 5s	May 1, 1920	99⅛	99⅝	6.00
N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co. 5s	Sept. 15, 1919	99¼	99½	5.75
†Pennsylvania Co. 4½s	June 15, 1921	96½	97¼	5.70
Procter & Gamble Co. 7s	Mar. 1, 1919	100	100⅝	3.25
Procter & Gamble Co. 7s	Mar. 1, 1920	101¼	101¾	6.50
Procter & Gamble Co. 7s	Mar. 1, 1921	101⅝	102¼	5.90
Procter & Gamble Co. 7s	Mar. 1, 1922	102	102½	6.20
Procter & Gamble Co. 7s	Mar. 1, 1923	103	103¾	5.85
Southern Cal. Edison Co. 6s	July 1, 1919	99½	100	6.00
Southern Railway Co. 5s	Mar. 1, 1919	99⅛	99½	7.05
U. S. Rubber Co. 7s	Dec. 1, 1923	102½	103	6.25
Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg. 6s	Feb. 1, 1919	99⅞	100⅛	6.25
Winchester Repeating Arms 7s	Mar. 1, 1919	99½	100	7.00
FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES				
Amer Foreign Securities Co 5s	Aug. 1, 1919	99⅝	100	5.00
Anglo-French 5s	Oct. 15, 1920	96¾	97	7.10
Argentine Gov. 6s	May 15, 1920	98½	99	6.75
City of Paris 6s	Oct. 15, 1921	98½	99	6.40
Govt. of Dominion of Canada 5s	Aug. 1, 1919	98¾	99⅛	6.50
Govt. of French Republic 5½s	Apr. 1, 1919	104	104½	...
Govt. of Switzerland 5s	Mar. 1, 1920	99	100	...
Imperial Russian Govt. cred 6½s	July 10, 1919	66	67	...
Imperial Russian Govt. 5½s	Dec. 1, 1921	63	65	...
U. K. of Gt. Brit. & Ireland 5½s	Nov. 1, 1919	99¼	99⅝	5.95
U. K. of Gt. Brit. & Ireland 5½s	Nov. 1, 1921	98	98½	6.10
U. K. of Gt. Brit. & Ireland 5½s	Feb. 1, 1919	100½	101	...

*Indorsed by American Telephone & Telegraph Co.
†Guaranteed principal and interest by Pennsylvania Railroad Co.

TRADING LIGHT IN SHORT SESSION

Traders devoted the greater part of their attention to the speculative issues in Saturday's New York stock market. There were both advances and declines in this group. A new low level was reached by the fourth Liberty bonds. At the close General Motors showed a net gain of 2, Missouri Pacific 1⅜, American Car & Foundry 1⅜. Mexican Petroleum dropped a point. Trading was very light.

NEW WOOL DIRECTOR

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Charles J. Brand, chief of the Bureau of the Markets, Department of Agriculture, has been named by Chairman Baruch to direct the work of the wool section of the War Industries Board, which will not have been completed when the board dissolves Jan. 1. His chief task will be to adjust reimbursement to wool growers of differences between the government price to the dealer and the price received by the grower.

NEW TANNING PROCESS SUCCESS

LONDON, England—At a meeting of the stockholders of the Pyrotan Leather Company a director stated that the company's quick process for completing the tanning of all the best classes of leather within 16 days had been proved and is in full operation. He said the process revolutionizes the general leather trade situation. The peace orders of the company already in hand, he stated, exceed its war contracts and are beyond the immediate capacity of the works.

PUBLIC SERVICE FINANCING

NEW YORK, New York—The Public Service Corporation of New Jersey is arranging to do some new financing. Negotiations have been under way for some time, but the amount of issue has yet to be determined. The company has $7,500,000 5 per cent notes which become due on March 1 next, and the new issue will probably be of sufficient size to meet this maturity and provide some additional funds for working capital.

WOOLEN CONCERN IS DOING WELL

Success Attends American Company's Auctions — Present Prices Expected to Remain

BOSTON, Massachusetts — The American Woolen Company is well satisfied with the prices received and the general reception accorded its big goods auctions.

Although the prices paid were from 25 per cent to 30 per cent below the market level, the fact that buying was readily stimulated has already imparted a stability to conditions that has been noticeably lacking since the signing of the armistice and the ending of government buying.

In general it may be said that cloth prices are back to where they were 18 months ago. From the character of wool prices being named at the Boston auctions it would seem as though the bottom had been reached for the time being.

The company has often adopted the auction plan to dispose of excess stocks at the end of a season, but has never resorted to it on such a large scale before. The motive was to test the market and clean up inventory preliminary to the formal season's opening next month.

The prospects of a good year for the concern in 1919 are bright. Jobbers' shelves are bare—people are beginning to buy clothes again—and the soldiers in France, whose aggregate buying is important to men's wear producers, will be soon back home. All this augurs well for a large civilian consumption.

The extra $5 dividend in Liberty bonds was something of a surprise to the company's stockholders, but if next year is reasonably prosperous, repetition of the extra distribution is more than likely. There is no intention of retaining the big amount of Liberty bonds of the various issues indefinitely.

COTTON MARKET

(Reported by Richardson, Hill & Co.)

NEW YORK, New York—Cotton prices here Saturday ranged:

	Open	High	Low	Last sale
Dec.	30.20	30.55	30.15	30.49
Jan.	28.45	28.79	28.40	28.70
Mar.	27.15	27.70	27.07	27.58
May	26.00	26.80	26.00	26.77
July	25.24	26.02	25.24	26.02
Aug.	25.22	25.22	25.22	25.22
Oct.	23.10	22.67	23.10	22.65

Spots 31.50, up 50 points.

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor from the New Orleans Cotton Exchange via Richardson, Hill & Co.'s private wire.)

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—Cotton prices here Saturday ranged:

	Open	High	Low	Last sale
Dec.	29.75	29.75	29.75	29.75
Jan.	28.25	28.43	28.16	28.44
Mar.	26.95	27.28	26.93	27.28
May	25.90	26.33	25.90	26.33

$50,000,000

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company

General Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds

due December 1, 1968

Interest payable June 1 and December 1

Samuel Rea, Esq., President of The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, in a letter to the undersigned, dated December 19, 1918, writes in part as follows:

By the terms of the Mortgage securing these Bonds, the authorized total issue of Bonds at any one time outstanding (including Bonds reserved to retire prior liens) is limited to an amount not in excess of the aggregate par value of the then outstanding paid up capital stock of the Company.

The Company's outstanding paid up capital stock is now $499,265,700, having a present market value of approximately $452,000,000. Dividends on this stock are now being paid at the rate of 6% per annum and in no year since 1856 has the Company failed to pay dividends on its outstanding stock.

The amount of Bonds secured by its General Mortgage which will be outstanding after the issue of the $50,000,000 will aggregate $175,000,000, of which $125,000,000 will be 4½% Bonds and $50,000,000 5% Bonds. The Bonds reserved for the retirement of the prior liens amount to $164,014,638, and by the terms of the Mortgage the prior liens cannot be renewed or extended, but must be retired or paid off at maturity.

The General Mortgage covers all the railroad property and important leaseholds held by the Company at the date of the Mortgage, and all the valuable terminals in Philadelphia, Harrisburg, Pittsburgh and other places in the State of Pennsylvania, and valuable rolling stock, shops, and other equipment owned by the Company.

The present issue of Bonds is being sold to reimburse the Company for expenditures heretofore made for additions and betterments to its railroad, terminals, equipment and other facilities, and other capital requirements, as provided in the Mortgage, and to provide funds for like expenditures in the future.

The draft of an agreement between the Director General of Railroads and this Company and certain of its affiliated Companies, defining the terms and conditions upon which Federal control shall be exercised and designating the compensation to be paid by the Director General, has been prepared by counsel of the Director General and of the Company, and will, it is anticipated, be shortly executed. The annual compensation payable thereunder is the sum of $53,603,427.58, the amount accruing to this Company being $51,378,410. In addition to the above sum, the Company will be in receipt of income from its investments, which, in the year 1917, amounted to $20,107,723, while the total fixed charges of the Company, including interest, sinking fund payments, rentals, taxes, etc., for the same period amounted to $25,053,423.

Under the terms of the General Mortgage, Bonds issuable thereunder shall bear interest at such rate or rates and mature at such periods of time as the Board of Directors shall, from time to time, determine. The present issue of Bonds will mature on December 1, 1968, and will bear interest at the rate of 5% per annum, payable June 1 and December 1. They will be coupon bonds in denomination of $1,000 with the privilege of registration as to principal and with the further privilege of exchange for registered Bonds without coupons, which latter will be re-exchangeable for coupon bonds under the conditions provided in the mortgage. Both principal and interest of the Bonds will be payable in gold without deduction for any tax or taxes (other than a Federal income tax on the holder thereof levied by the Government of the United States) which the Railroad Company or the Trustees may be required to pay or retain therefrom under any present or future law of the United States of America or of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

We are advised that these Bonds are a legal investment for savings banks in the States of New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin and other States.

The issuance of these Bonds has been approved by the Director General, United States Railroad Administration, and application for approval thereof is about to be made to the Board of Public Utility Commissioners of the State of New Jersey, and application will be also made in due course to list the Bonds on the New York Stock Exchange.

The undersigned will receive subscriptions for the above bonds at 99¼ per cent. and accrued interest to date of delivery, temporary certificates deliverable if, when and as issued.

The right is reserved to close the subscription at any time without notice, to reject any application and to allot a smaller amount than applied for.

KUHN, LOEB & CO.

New York, December 20, 1918.

The issue having been oversubscribed, the subscription books have been closed and this advertisement appears as a matter of record only.

INDEPENDENT LABOR PARTY TO ORGANIZE

Chicago Federation Issues Notice That Constitution and By-Laws Will Be Adopted at a Meeting to Be Held Dec. 29

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Illinois—The call for the organization of an Independent Labor Party in Chicago has been sent out by the secretary of the Chicago Federation of Labor. It advises local labor unions that "the proposition to organize the Independent Labor Party has been enthusiastically approved by an overwhelming majority of the locals, and many organizations outside of Chicago are informing us that they intend to follow the lead of the Chicago Federation of Labor."

The organization convention has been called for Dec. 29. Constitution and by-laws of the new party will then be adopted and temporary officers elected. In January another convention will be held, for the purpose of making Labor Party nominations for Mayor of Chicago and aldermen.

Credentials went out to the locals with the call and are being returned rapidly with delegates' names. This bureau was told by E. N. Nockels, secretary of the Chicago Federation of Labor, on Friday, that 170 of the 300 locals affiliated with the federation had approved the party plan and about a dozen had disapproved of it. The organization convention will be entitled to contain 1000 delegates, on the basis of one delegate to each 100 union members.

After announcing the date of the convention and the plan of representation, the call says:

"Every effort will be made by the old party politicians and the trust newspapers to discourage this progressive movement and to divide the workers, but we can defeat all of their schemes if we stand solidly together.

"The important thing now is to get the work of organization started so that we will have every precinct organized before the election and be able to conduct a vigorous campaign during the next three months. As we have stated before, it will be necessary to establish a newspaper of our own, and the sooner we get started on this the better.

"We must make good here in Chicago as everybody is watching us now. Let there be no division or discussion in the ranks of labor at this time. The old political prejudices should be laid aside, and we should all stand together for the common good. Unity and solidarity will win the battle. We will give the old party politicians and the big business interests the surprise of their lives in the coming election."

LABOR UNSETTLED IN SHIPPING YARDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian Bureau

PERTH, W. Aus.—Owing to the failure of the Western Australian Shipbuilding Company to come to an agreement with the trades unions, Western Australia may be excluded from the commonwealth shipbuilding scheme. The share of the work allotted to Western Australia was six wooden sailing vessels with auxiliary engines. For the purpose of building these ships a site for shipbuilding yards was selected at Fremantle, the chief port of the State, a company was organized and a start made with the business of preparing the yards; but before even the ground had been leveled, labor troubles resulted in a strike of the laborers employed.

Labor men claim the cause of the trouble is that the commonwealth government insists on the unions in Western Australia signing a working agreement containing clauses which they consider inimical to their members' interests. These apply mainly to the right of the unions to say whether or not they shall work for certain employers, and to the questions of piecework and the dilution of labor. The unions point out that the agreement was recently condemned by Mr. Justice Higgins, president of the Commonwealth Court of Arbitration, and that, in consequence, employers in the eastern states have proceeded with the work without requiring the unions to sign it.

The directors of the Western Australian Shipbuilding Company have expressed their willingness to enter into a separate agreement with the unions, and this course is favored by the union officials, who do not anticipate the slightest difficulty in arriving at mutually satisfactory terms. The commonwealth government, however, insists that the objectionable agreement shall be signed. The state government is now interesting itself in the matter, and has proposed to the commonwealth authorities that they accept the agreement proposed by the unions.

YOUNGSTOWN LABOR ADJUSTMENT SCHEME

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio—Exceptional facilities for arbitration are provided in the representation plan between the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company and its employees, just adopted for the purpose of "providing effective communication and means of contact between the management and the men on matters pertaining to industrial relations and to insure justice, maintain tranquillity and promote the common welfare."

If the usual methods of adjustment fail, the employees may name an arbitrator and the corporation a second, and these choose a third. If the two fail to agree on a third, the presiding judge of the District Court of the United States for the northern district of Ohio shall automatically become the third arbitrator, and the decision of a majority of this arbitration board shall be binding.

Adoption of the arbitration plan does not abridge the right of any employee to belong to a labor union, and any action taken in good faith by an employee serving as a representative shall not embarrass him in his relations with the corporation.

The plan may be terminated after Jan. 1, 1920, by vote of the corporation board of directors or by a majority vote of the affected employees at a special election called for that purpose.

The employees may have a representative for each 300 employees to a department, with the provision that each department must have one representative with additional representatives for each additional 300 or major fraction thereof.

Any person in the employ of the corporation for an aggregate of 12 months in the 18 months immediately preceding the election of representatives, who is an American citizen, 21 years of age, or a declarant for American citizenship, is eligible for election as a representative. Any employee in the service of the company at least 60 days previous to an election, who is 18 years of age, shall be entitled to vote.

NEW YORK HARBOR BOATMEN'S ISSUE

National War Labor Board Decides Question Raised Is to Be Referred to Arbitration Board

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York—The National War Labor Board has decided that the question raised by the demand of the harbor boat employees for more wages and an eight-hour day, and by the refusal of the boat owners to grant or arbitrate the eight-hour day, should be referred to the Board of Arbitration of New York Harbor Wage Adjustment. The board of arbitration will meet on Thursday to confer with all parties.

Despite the claim of the boat owners that the board of arbitration no longer really exists, the War Labor Board holds that it does exist until peace is formally proclaimed in a treaty ratified by the United States Senate. The national board after a hearing on Saturday held further that the boat owners and workers are still bound by the terms of an agreement to submit during the war all differences, except the question of open or closed shops, or union recognition, to the board of arbitration.

The board of arbitration made an award on July 12, 1918, and the national board says that either party seeking modification of that award should apply for it as provided in the award.

The meeting on Thursday will, therefore, be open to all parties to state their claims. The decision of the national board was a surprise to the employees, who had hoped that the board would adjust the dispute. The boat owners say the decision has added to the difficulties of, rather than clarified, the situation.

TULSA MEN UNITE IN INDUSTRIAL PROGRAM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

TULSA, Oklahoma — After-war labor and industrial problems are to be solved in Tulsa by means of a million-dollar fund which has been pledged by about 40 leading citizens. So far as is known here, this is the only movement inaugurated in the United States that contemplates relief from possible labor unrest and an industrial setback, which are regarded in some quarters as natural consequences of the release of millions of men from army service and the sudden stoppage of industrial work incident to war. The Tulsa plan embraces a program of factory building along approved lines. The corporation will finance industrial projects which after investigation are found worthy and sound. Its officials are already in touch with manufacturers who see in the war's close an opportunity to expand and who require only the necessary capital to put through their plans.

REGIONAL BOARDS FOR CONTRACT CLAIMS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York—The Chamber of Commerce of New York State plans to present a memorial to Congress asking legislation providing for a regional board of examiners to investigate war contract claims. Competent authorities estimate that there may be at least 50,000 cases rising from action taken by government departments in terminating contracts. These claims, it is declared, will either have a legal, equitable or moral foundation, or none at all. Merchants and business men holding the contracts are inclined to accept as final the judgment of trade tribunals composed of experts. The chamber believes all the facts in each case could be ascertained by regional boards of examiners appointed by the President on nomination of trade bodies like the chamber, and possibly subject to the advice and consent of the Senate.

ONTARIO BUILDING PLANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ontario—The Province of Ontario plans to spend $1,000,000 on new public buildings and the renovation of old ones. Sault Ste. Marie wants $200,000 for a courthouse, Port Arthur $150,000 for the same purpose, and $100,000 will probably be spent on an administration building for Queen Victoria Park, Niagara Falls.

SIBERIA'S TRADE PROSPECTS TOLD

British Engineer Engaged by Canadian Commission Shows Need of Manufactured Goods

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ontario—According to a statement issued by the Department of Trade and Commerce, Mr. John Findlay, a British engineer who has been in business in Siberia for some years, has come to Canada at the request of the Minister of Trade and Commerce for the purposes of making himself acquainted with Canadian industrial conditions preparatory to acting on the Canadian Economic Commission to Siberia. Mr. John Findlay's knowledge of Siberia will be of great value to the Canadian members of the commission. He is now interviewing Canadian manufacturers of goods which he thinks will be in immediate demand in Siberia. Mr. Findlay says there has been a very great increase in the population of Siberia since the Russian revolution and he believes that the growth of population will be still greater in the future.

In reference to this Mr. Findlay says: "From the outbreak of war until the Russian revolution in March, 1917, immigration into Siberia practically ceased. During the war a number of refugees from the territories occupied by the Germans came over and especially into the eastern or maritime provinces. From March last year until the railways practically ceased to carry passengers the influx into the country was enormous and the western Siberian towns on the railway nearly doubled their populations. The last estimate gave the population of Siberia as about 9,500,000, to which must be added a further 250,000 Asiatics who live in the maritime provinces.

"Many of the refugees are without funds but a certain number of people were able to get away from Central and Northern Russia with sufficient funds to enable them to start up small works and factories and to take up lands wherever they happen to be. Some have already started up, but owing to difficulties of transportation and the insecurity of everything, nothing very much has been done. However, since the Tzecho-Slovaks took over the railways in June and July things have become more active again and there is a growing demand for all kinds of machinery and supplies generally. The large cooperative societies are anxious to start manufacturing articles such as boots and shoes, clothes, furniture, etc., and to open up flour and oil mills, cold stores, dairies, and agricultural implement repair shops, etc. All these industries will take some time to organize and get going.

"In the meantime there is a demand for manufactured articles, some of which could be supplied from Canada, such as agricultural implements of all kinds, dairying machinery, carpenters' tools, tools and instruments for mechanical workshops, power plants, road machinery, laundry machinery, textile machinery, boots and shoes, leather belting, tin plates for the fish canneries, asbestos goods, wire ropes, horseshoes, hydraulic turbines, brushes, building materials such as locks, nails, fittings, iron for ferroconcrete work, cutlery, labor-saving devices generally, sanitary ware, enamel ware, electric and kerosene lamps, shafting, mill gearing and mining machinery, light railway materials, etc., saws of all kinds.

"From the above brief list it will be seen that there is a large market and the Japanese and the United States are quite aware of the demands and are making preparations accordingly.

"At the present time, owing to the fluctuations of the ruble, trading is difficult but efforts are being made to make some sort of stable currency and it is to be hoped that something will be arranged in the near future. Great efforts are being made to get the railways into working order again and as soon as this is done there will be a quantity of Siberian products available for export. During the last three months one of the large cooperative societies has sent to Canada a number of furs and they are prepared to send over butter and hides as soon as freight space can be obtained. As soon as the Black Sea is opened for traffic, there are large quantities of licorice awaiting shipment. Since the stoppage of exports in 1916 about the only article shipped from Vladivostok has been this root which has gone to China and the United States.

"Owing to its agrarian population Siberia has not suffered from the effects of Bolshevism as in Russia, excluding certain districts, and is making a rapid recovery."

NEW REVENUE DISTRICT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHEYENNE, Wyoming—The United States Government is to have a new internal revenue district after Jan. 1—that of Wyoming. Heretofore Wyoming has been included in the Colorado district, but the growth of internal revenue from this State has been so rapid that it now is considered necessary to constitute Wyoming a separate district. The business of the new district will be handled by an internal revenue collector and 15 deputies with headquarters in Cheyenne.

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ART NEWS AND COMMENT

SAFE — QUENTIN DE LA TOUR'S PASTELS

The deft reader of newspapers learns how to select swiftly from interminable columns the scraps of news that exhilarate him. To me, the following, embedded in a cable from France, was of supreme interest: to some thousands of readers it may have been of no interest whatever. Here it is! Judge for yourself! "Paris, Dec. 4. The French have recovered a rich collection of art works by Quentin de la Tour, a famous etcher, stolen from St. Quentin."

When I had overcome the feeling of surprise and irritation that a great New York newspaper should call Maurice Quentin de la Tour "a famous etcher," I uttered a cry of profound thankfulness. Quentin de la Tour was a pastellist, not an etcher: he portrayed in colored chalks—an exquisite but perishable medium, hardly more durable than the bloom on a butterfly's wing—the beauty, intellect and wit of Eighteenth Century France: he flooded his fair land for more than two score years with his pastel portraits. Listen to the brothers de Goncourt, who knew as much about art as anybody of the period—"No other artist in portraiture, and hardly the most priceless literary memoir, is so complete or so sufficing a channel of communication between ourselves and the second and third quarters of the Eighteenth Century in France as Maurice Quentin de la Tour."

When the Germans captured St. Quentin a sigh of sorrow went up from those who knew and loved the work of the Master of St. Quentin, and we said one to another, "They'll steal the pastels." Alas! Alas! The Huns (what an excellent name for them) did steal the La Tours, and the Watteaus from Valenciennes, with many other priceless works of art which they found in Lille, Douai, Laon, Cambrai and other art centers. All are now safe, restored, or in process of being restored. The "Gazette des Beaux-Arts" has kept careful record, and soon we hope to hear that none of the 85 La Tour pastels, the glory of St. Quentin, have suffered. We must be just even to the Huns: it does not seem that they officially willfully damaged works of art except cathedrals and the contents of chateaux and mansions. The despoilers of the museums appear to have assembled their booty at Maubeuge and Valenciennes. According to the "Gazette des Beaux Arts," they published an immense illustrated catalogue of their spoils under the title, "Works of Art Saved in the Occupied Regions of Northern France," and they also corrected—so German, so pedantically vulgar—many of the attributions. However, all's well that ends well, and today there must be many art-loving soldiers who are gazing with delight at the 85 La Tour pastels in the Museum of St. Quentin.

Have you dallied, reader, some past summer day, among the La Tours at St. Quentin? Did the custodian open for you the shutters of the three little rooms, kept in the dark lest the light of day should dim the iridescent beauty of these priceless records of Eighteenth Century France. Did you see the lovely daintiness of Mlle. Marie Fel, "la chanteuse Fel"? Did you see Mme. Camargo, chic and showing the personification of entertainment in that entertaining, heartless age? Did you see the portrait of Rousseau, the man himself, all intellect and irony? It was of this portrait that M. Barrès said—"disdain, and a particular disdain, that blames and soils:" Did you see the Abbé Huber, which has been described as La Tour's masterpiece? Here is what the brothers de Goncourt said of the Abbé Huber—"An abbé, a book, and two candles—of these La Tour, with the beauty of truth and the charm of light, has created a masterpiece which raises a pastel almost to the plane of a Rembrandt."

The La Tour pastels have been divided into two classes—Preparations and Processionals, that is, sketches and finished works. Of the Processional pastels there are magnificent examples among the 15 La Tours in the Louvre. Foremost among them are the elaborate drawings of Marie Lecskinska, wife of Louis XV, and of Madame de Pompadour. In the Museum of Dijon is a self portrait of La Tour—a shrewd, merry man, clean shaven, a turban about his head, and the eyes are bright and observant. He knew his business, did Maurice Quentin de la Tour, whose genius played about the amorous and worldly Eighteenth Century. It is on record that he said of his sitters: "They think I draw their features. But I go down into the depths. I bring back with me the whole of their being."

In disposition and character he was not unlike Hogarth. He stood no nonsense from king, intellectual, dancer or singer, unless she happened to be extraordinarily charming, like Mlle. Fel. The memoirs state that when La Tour was painting the Queen, he ordered the King out of the room, and would not go on with the drawing until the monarch had retired. He went his own arrogant way, and his life became full circle. He made his native town famous: famous it has been ever since through him. At 80 years of age, when he returned to St. Quentin, the old, splendid man was greeted with a salute of cannons and bells. But success seems to have turned his head. He did not lack for money, but his delusion took the form that he was rich beyond the dreams of avarice, that the only person whose banking account exceeded his own was His Eminence the Emperor of China. But his delusions took, in some instances, a form that appeals strongly to men of today who consider that the "amorous and worldly" Eighteenth Century with its lack of ideals and understanding is well lost. "Toward the end of his life," says one of his biographers, "Quentin de la Tour became a kind of visionary disgusted with his earlier work, absorbed in metaphysical speculations and abandoned to the pursuit of an ideal of universal happiness." This is the kind of statement that the Twentieth Century inscribes in Halls of Fame. "Delusions" have a way of becoming, in the course of time—ideals.

Maj. Haldane MacFall has published a luxurious volume on La Tour arrayed with beautiful reproductions in color of the St. Quentin pastels. Looking through these alert, intimate, arrogant, ostentatious, subtle, smiling portraits one wonders whether La Tour was fortunate or unfortunate in living in the Eighteenth and not in the Twentieth Century. His way was made plain for him. His age was not adventurous. No hint of what we call the Art of Tomorrow ever gave pause to his brush. His art was never distracted by ideas: he was never tortured by the suspicion that there may be in the world of art discoveries as amazing as was wireless in the world of space. When I look at a picture by La Tour of Mlle. Fel, or of the Pompadour, I know exactly where I am. It is like seeing the face of one's wife in a crowd. But when I see a picture by, say, Thérèse Lessore, say, such a picture as "The New Middlesex," I feel that there are things in art of which La Tour never dreamed; that these peering moderns may be on the fringe of discoveries that will make the art of the Eighteenth Century elemental as the penny post must seem to wireless. —Q. R.

IMPORTANT PLANS FOR PHILADELPHIA

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—A rather incidental dispute between a well-known restorer of pictures, who has been working on paintings in the Independence Hall collection, and the Philadelphia Art Jury, which passes on all matters of art affecting the city, as to methods (though the gentleman's ability was not questioned) led recently to a rather widespread controversy. Its chief effect, however, has been to draw attention away from the most signal and important art announcement made here in years. This announcement indicates that not only is the city to have at last a gallery for the proper housing of its great Johnson collection, but that there is also the prospect of its getting the much greater Widener collection as the leading attraction in the Municipal Art Gallery.

In addition to the dispute over the pictures in Independence Hall, a few of which, it seems, while lying on the floor, were nibbled by mice which were after the paste on the back of the canvasses, left there by stupid renovators of other years, the reason the news about Philadelphia's art collections was obscured grew out of the fact that a subsidiary dispute developed over the planning of decorations for the peace celebration. The local architects and the various art associations, which have always combined in the past when any question of pageantry was up, were not consulted, it appears, and instead, Mr. Joseph E. Widener, the art patron of the city, turned the scheme for a preliminary court of honor and memorial archway over to a visiting French architect, Jacques Greber, and his American associate, Horace Trumbauer, Mr. Widener's own architect.

However, everything has now been more or less agreeably resolved and as the situation clears up a very interesting state of things is revealed, which promises great things for Philadelphia. In the first place, Mr. Widener, who was the storm center of the controversy, was so because he is president of the Art Jury. Secondly, he is chairman of the committee of the Fairmount Park Commissioners which control the Wilstach Gallery in the park and under the auspices of which work is to begin on the magnificent Municipal Art Gallery which is to crown the acropolis of Fairmount, at the end of the great boulevard which runs from City Hall to the park. Thirdly, Mr. Widener has been appointed chairman of the Mayor's committee on the peace celebration and to him fell the lot of deciding on the character of the temporary decoration of the streets at a cost of $100,000, as well as starting a movement for a $2,000,000 fund for a permanent memorial of our victory abroad, the character of which has not yet been determined. But curiously enough, just as Mr. Widener was about to make a number of important announcements in connection with all these things and the present and future outlook for civic art in Philadelphia, the Independence Hall controversy burst upon him and in addition, he was criticized by specialists, such as Harrison S. Morris, the American commissioner to the International Art Exposition at Rome in 1911, and former managing director of the Academy of Fine Arts, on the ground that the cleaning up and restoration of the Wilstach collection in Memorial Hall, Fairmount Park, that is now under way, was likely to be a ruinous process and particularly likely to spoil the famous Whistler known as the "Yellow Buskin."

Things were rather lively and confused for a few days, but in the midst of it all Mr. Widener ordered the Independence Hall pictures put back on the walls. Then he outflanked Mr. Morris by taking him out and showing him the Wilstach pictures that are now on hand, including the Whistler, fresh from the restorer's, and letting him convince himself, as Mr. Morris admitted, that the work "had been beautifully done," that the "cleaner was a real artist," and that "the beauty of the Whistler had really been enhanced."

So as the dust cleared up this was what came out. First, that Mr. Widener hopes to develop a holding corporation which could control his great collection and other art collections after the manner of the Metropolitan Art Museum in New York and place them at the disposal of Philadelphia. Secondly, that the Art Jury and the city authorities and the trustees of John G. Johnson's will would go before the Orphans Court and ask that the conditions of the will which devised the great collection to the city, on the condition that it be left in his late residence on South Broad Street, should be set aside. Thirdly, that he welcomed the cooperation of the artists and architects with his own selections, and, fourthly, that the permanent peace memorial would be decided by public opinion and the advice of the greatest experts that the city could get.

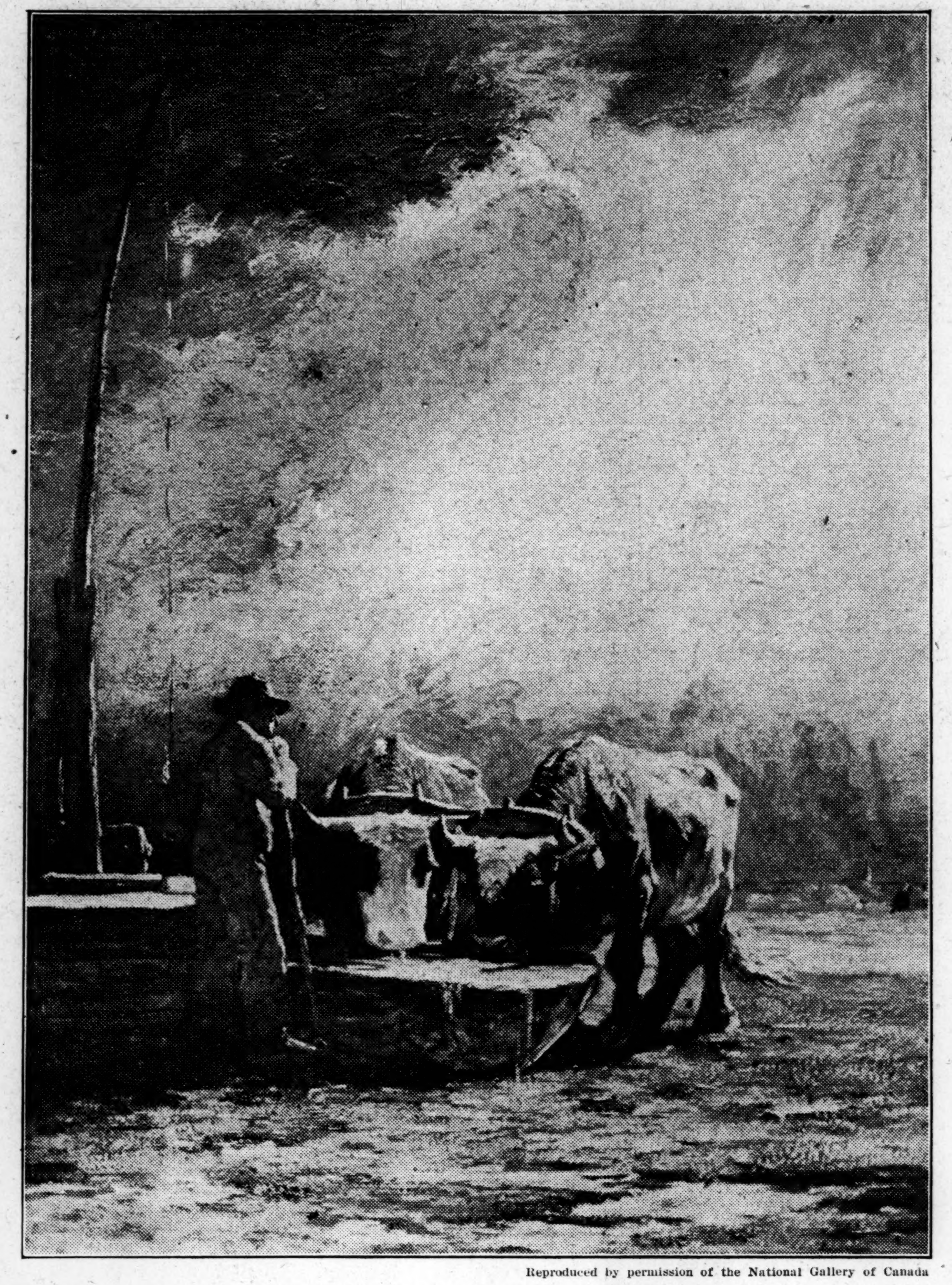
So all these things are now being developed. On Tuesday, the trustees of the $6,500,000 Johnson estate presented the matter of the art collection to the court and the plans for the new Johnson Memorial on the parkway were given out. These reveal an exceedingly beautiful Italianate structure with a reproduction of Brunelleschi's Pazzi Chapel in Santa Croce, Florence, as the central structure, from which radiate the wings about an open patio. The Johnson collection, it was revealed, is valued at $4,447,800 but Mr. Widener estimates the value of the pictures at the present increase in the cost of works of the great masters as nearer $7,000,000 than $5,000,000. At the same time, the Court of Honor has been decided upon. The arch that centers it will span Broad Street halfway between Chestnut and Walnut and, with its avenue of Venetian flagstaffs and great pylons, will make an impressive appearance.

So Philadelphia settles down to a very large scheme of artistic development and, had it not been for the side issues and controversies, every citizen would have realized, what those on the inside know is the case, that within a fortnight a great deal of art history has been made in this city and a magnificent future anticipated.

ST. GAUDENS' LINCOLN CHOSEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York—A replica of the St. Gaudens statue of Lincoln which stands in Chicago, and not the figure by George Gray Barnard, is to be the gift to Great Britain to stand in London "as a monument to a century of peace between Great Britain and the United States," it is announced by Howard Russell Butler, the vice-president of the National Academy of Design. The St. Gaudens copy constituted the original offer accepted by the British Centenary Committee in 1913 and the controversy which followed last year was due to the offer of the figure by George Gray Barnard as a "superior substitute." The decision was left to the King's First Commissioner of Works, who adds that the Barnard statue would be acceptable for erection in some other English city.



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"Oxen Drinking," by Horatio Walker

A characteristic canvas of the official Canadian traveling show

A CANADIAN ENVOY TO THE UNITED STATES

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—Canada has sent to the United States, under the auspices of its National Gallery, a collection of its representative oil paintings with the intention of revealing to Americans the progress of the Dominion in art. Canadian art, declares Mr. Eric Brown, the director of the National Gallery, in the catalogue, has developed, in the 50 short years of its existence, strongly individual and interesting characteristics that may become truly national. And he expresses the hope that this initial exhibition may prove the forerunner of a regular exchange of art between the two countries.

It so happens that St. Louis, the first American city to view the show, has seen in its city art museum, within the last three years, exhibitions of a like nature from France, Holland, Sweden and Spain. It has become accustomed, therefore, to looking for national traits and passing broad judgment. Doubly valuable, then, its judgment that the Canadian show not only makes a favorable first impression, but is able to sustain it. May Mr. Brown's hope of exchange materialize.

The chief characteristics are directness of statement, realism, beautiful and venturesome color and light, and, withal, restraint. By directness of statement is meant that the painters know what they want to say and make use of a positive technique in saying it. The statement is usually representative, sometimes decorative, but, well-trained and equipped with every requisite technical device, these Canadians have set out to interpret, not the Thames at Richmond, the Bay of Naples, or the coast of Brittany, but the Canadian forest, the Canadian winter, the Canadian village, the Canadian man and woman. Accordingly, there is a reoccurring note of realism and naturalism leading to an attainment optimistic, constructive, and devoid of morbid reflection.

The group has mastered interpretative art, in the sense that a musician, performing well, has mastered his instrument. Some members have gone farther, creating a new beauty, but a new school, which would call for concerted progress in some previously untried use of line, light, color or form, has not been established.

The beauty in the Canadian pictures —and there is great beauty—has the sovereign quality of being severe, with the severity that is the opposite of mere feeble prettiness. It is the severe beauty of the art of Phidias, of the art of the Renaissance. It is the severe beauty of Constable, of Bonington, and of Brangwyn.

It would be too small to interpret a northern forest only from a tender standpoint. And we find in the Canadian pictures that, while the form and the line in them are not so graceful as in French art, the color and the light of the best examples afford full compensation. A most interesting development this, since nearly one-half of these painters have studied in France, where the Julian Academy of Paris had a large following of them. They might have retained a Latin expression. Instead of that we find a rugged, northern quality, the technique of which corresponds with the interpretation and the theme.

This is well demonstrated in "The Mill Pond Floodgate," a picture full of action, substance and realism, by Homer Ransford Watson. Here is a landscape in a storm, with cattle and a man playing important parts. The horizon is low, covered with black, restless, advancing clouds. Great trees yield their limbs and foliage to the furious wind. A cyclonic effect is produced, the water in the foreground emerging from the floodgate so as to repeat the motif of the clouds, surging, pitching, tossing its white foam in the air. To the left the cattle huddle together for protection. To the right of the center the man, who might well be Jean Valjean or one of Daumier's sturdy figures, is opening the floodgate.

There is nothing in the picture of classic restraint. The substance, philosophical, intellectual, conotative, transcends the form — a northern quality. It is as far removed from anything by Botticelli, Perugino or Raphael as could be. The landscape has something of the grandeur of a Rubens, though wanting in the classical element of a Rubens. It is more naturalistic, like an unfinished picture by Constable, more modern and realistic. It is one of those occasional pictures not bounded by the past, nor by the future, and least of all by the present. It stands and will always stand for something.

Then there is the opposite type of painting, "Boats on the St. Lawrence," by H. Mabel May, exceptional in the exhibition for its classic simplicity and harmony, its grace of form. It has something of the lyric quality of Keats and of Corot. It is exquisite, tender, full of fine feeling. The design is graceful, the composition quietly complete, yet without lack of naturalism in the placid blue water reflecting the softly moving clouds. But there is no struggle, such as is the rule in northern art, between substance and form. Rather substance and form, thought and feeling, are one—after the classic manner. There is nothing of the academic. Its classicism is akin to the classicism of Corot, the Latin spirit carried forward and living today.

Between the vigorous "Mill Pond Floodgate," on the one hand, and the graceful "Boats on the St. Lawrence," on the other, lies the average of the exhibition, but much nearer the former, the northern style. Most representative of the whole show, therefore, is such a picture as the "Oxen Drinking," by Horatio Walker, a painter who is fairly well known in the United States. Here is the actuating vigor, the abundance of playing light and color, the sense of strength in reserve.

But as for a new school, its best promise lies in the work of Tom Thomson, who was an Ontario painter, largely self-taught, of the so-called Algonquin Park school. He spent the greater part of the year alone in the Canadian forests, and he has done more than any other painter to establish, if not a national school, the foundation for one. The pigment is applied in a brick-like arrangement of strips, averaging perhaps three inches in length. Yet there is the greatest beauty of fresh and brilliant coloring and delicate atmospheres and illuminations. His "Northern River" is perhaps the best because the most original.

Maurice Cullen's "Ice Harvest" is one of the large number of snow scenes to be expected in a Canadian exhibition. Lawren Harris contributes two equally successful snow pictures. His strength lies in a spirited use of complementary colors, producing crisp, plein-air effects, with cool shadows, brilliant sunlight, clear green skies. Of the figure pictures, perhaps the most successful is "L'Encore," three ballet dancers reappearing between the footlights and the curtain of a stage, by Arthur Crisp.

THE FUTURIST WANE IN LONDON

By The Christian Science Monitor special art correspondent

LONDON, England—The exhibition of the London Group at the Mansard Gallery, in Tottenham Court Road, shows very plainly how dull and lifeless has become the revolutionary movement which was destined, as we were told a few years ago, to change radically the whole character of art. The artistic outlook and the artistic processes to which the world had become accustomed through the lapse of many centuries were obsolete, we were told, and could be no longer considered as in touch with the higher development of modern thought. Something more intellectual was needed, something more profoundly reasoned and more expressive of the greater and more serious æsthetic emotions.

So the believers in this new creed set to work to show us what art ought to be. They pretended to have returned to the primitive sensations of the child or the savage and they created a sort of hieroglyph by which, we were bidden to understand, these sensations were made pictorially visible; they took the facts of nature and falsified and distorted them; they abandoned draftsmanship and all the other graces of technique, and they reduced color to a narrow and monotonous formula. Decoration became with them the cultivation of the grotesque, design the conventional arrangement of meaningless forms in which all beauty of line and all harmony of pattern was scrupulously avoided.

What has come of this movement can be well seen in the show of the London Group—how its first flush of misdirected enthusiasm has faded away and it has sunk into a mere aimless repetition of the meaningless jargon of a few eccentrics who have lost all sense of direction and all understanding of their purpose. In most of the things shown the note sounded is one of laborious affectation and of conscious striving, not after sane originality, but after a morbid and sensational extravagance.

There are exceptions, it is true; the "Posy" by Miss Ethel Sands is a quite agreeable and intelligent piece of painting, the decorative landscapes, "Llyn Gamallt," and "Great Cable," by Mr. Adrian Allinson are drawn with sincerity, and have good qualities of color, and the clever drawing, "A Friendly Tonic," by Miss Sylvia Gosse, the water-color, "Hampton Court," by Mr. Walter Taylor, and the black-and-white "study" by Mr. F. S. Unwin are all worthy of attention, but generally the exhibition is rather pointless and wearisome.

Some pleasant water-colors by Mr. G. F. Nicholls are being exhibited at the Twenty-One Gallery, in the Adelphi. The artist has found most of the subjects for them at Oxford and as he draws architecture well and has much skill in the representation of picturesque detail he has been able to suggest very agreeably the character of the city. He has, however, aimed more at the collection of attractive bits than at the treatment of ambitious motives and he has gone rather into the out-of-the-way corners than into the main streets and the better-known places. The result is that he has given a somewhat new view of a very much painted town.

The technical merit of his work deserves to be noted; he has a sound method and he uses his materials with discrimination and workmanlike confidence. His handling is direct and significant, he does not carry finish into over-elaboration, and he does not lose freshness in an effort to express more than his subject legitimately conveys. On the whole, too, he realizes well the pervading atmosphere of Oxford, though he is inclined at times to make it look a little too clean and modern.

In the same gallery is a small group of dry points and water-colors by Miss C. M. Nichols, an etcher of considerable ability. The prints she shows have undeniable power and a really personal sense of style, and as a rule, deal with very well chosen subjects. One of the best of them is the "Old Houses, Cornwall," which can be sincerely praised for its vigorous draftsmanship and richness of tone quality; but there is much soundness of design and handling in the landscape study, "Trees, Somerleyton," and in the broadly atmospheric "Oulton"—an excellent piece of open-air work. There are others besides which do the artist full credit and have a strong claim to consideration.

ORIGINAL FLAXMANS NOW IN AMERICA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York—Artistic New York has an unwonted treat in the close-up view of a lot of original drawings by John Flaxman—none other than the celebrated Thomas Hope collection, or at least a representative portion of it, embracing the Homeric group of 56 subjects, illustrating the Iliad and the Odyssey, together with a dozen miscellaneous sketches and drawings, among which are subjects from Dante and from Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress." To these are added, in the current exhibition of Scott & Fowles', the two rare portraits of Flaxman and his wife by his friend, Sir Thomas Lawrence, and a photogravure of the delicate terra cotta portrait of Flaxman by himself.

This latter is a pertinent reminder of the fact that Flaxman, the Wedgwood modeler and designer of memorials, was always the sculptor, even in his most exquisite and aerial drawings. His conceptions were pure, cold, and classically sculpturesque—Greek in their lofty abstract Winckelmann way, little tempered comparatively by the sympathy their creator manifested, during his long residence in Rome, with the Renaissance suavity of Canova, and with the ruder vitality of the then misprized Gothic.

But Flaxman had neither the strength nor the manual dexterity to chisel in marble the many statues and groups which he modeled in clay, and which ranked with the works of Canova and Gibson as among the modern artistic sights of Rome toward the close of the Eighteenth Century. But the life of these things waned when Flaxman's mechanical hired artisans began to finish them in marble; and we might wonder at their contemporary reputation, were it not for the original models preserved.

Something of the sort happened to his published drawings, as reproduced or "interpreted" through the engravings of the Italian Pilori and the gifted but erratic, English artist-poet, William Blake. These men, especially Pilori, ranked among the best engravers of their time. Their plates of Flaxman's Homer, Æschylus and Dante, first published in 1791, 1794 and 1806 respectively, achieved a worldwide success, being continuously reprinted in many countries. Now that there is—for the first time, in America—opportunity of comparing a series of the familiar engraved designs with their original drawings, one is struck with the lamentable shortcomings of the all too wooden reproductions. All the lovely sensitiveness and grace of Flaxman's pen-touch (evidently he used a soft quill, and sometimes a flexible reed) have vanished, together with the line itself, in some instances.

It is only fair to remark that occasionally the changes were dictated by the artist himself, during the process of engraving. Then again he would make two or three different drawings illustrating one and the same passage; each having its own special points of excellence. Often the first pencil outline remains back of the final ink tracing—a lesson in limpid purity of technique, combining tenderness with nobility, soaring lightly above all petty or distracting detail. Tenuous, gracile draperies over firm, slender and symmetrical figures posed in rhythmic combinations—all is evoked in refined suggestion rather than in obvious representation. This is the quality that we call abstraction in the ancient Chinese, and synthesis or elimination in the moderns.

When Flaxman went to Paris with Benjamin West in 1802, he fought shy of David and the rest of Napoleon's official artists, ostensibly because they had looted Italy. But he picked the young Ingres as a potential winner, and, sure enough! Ingres did win the Grand Prize of Rome, with his "Achilles and the Ambassadors of Agamemnon." A quarter of a century later, Ingres put Flaxman in his famous allegorical picture, "Homage to Homer." The great French draughtsman, precursor of Degas, was a sincere and consistent admirer of his English contemporary, and treasured an original Flaxman drawing, "Prometheus Bound, Visited by the Oceanides," along with his Raphael sketches and his autograph MSS. of Gluck and Mozart.

This brings us back to the real and high artistic value, the consummate, and unchanging beauty, of the work which is now in New York. Its style is quite the antithesis of the extreme modernist cult and "independent" affectation; but it is of the serene, permanent kind of art that cults, styles and affectations scarcely touch. We have already noted that it possesses some of the essential subtleties latterly associated with the Van Gogh-Picasso-Cézanne school. It is also instinct with first-hand animation, or it could not be revived at this day. And the secret is the inevitable one, that notwithstanding his lifelong delving at classic sources, Flaxman really studied his figures from life. In his later years, after he had become the oracle of artistic London, Flaxman made no ado about telling that his most successful figures in the illustrations of Homer, Æschylus and Dante were posed for him by London street vagrants and other natural, unsophisticated models.

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THE HOME FORUM

Dickens the Hogarth of Literature

"Superfine people, when they wish to disparage art or literature, or furniture, or individuals, describe the objects of their contempt as 'Early Victorian.' In other words, they consign them to the same category as Dickens, Thackeray, and Charlotte Brontë. The immense and almost unparalleled popularity of Dickens has, as was inevitable, suffered some diminution. The social abuses which he satirized are for the most part extinct. The social habits which he chronicled have largely disappeared. The taste for 'wallowing naked in the pathetic' is not what it was. A generation has arisen which can be charitable without waiting for Christmas, and cheerful without drinking to excess. But these are small points," Herbert Paul says in "Men and Letters," "and it is impossible to imagine a time when Dickens will not be regarded as one of the great masters of English fiction. The . . . Master of Balliol, a keen and fastidious critic, a refined and delicate scholar, regarded Dickens as beyond comparison the first writer of his time. When the Queen came to the throne, 'Pickwick' was appearing in monthly parts. . . . 'Pickwick' had burst upon the world as an entire novelty. No other English novelist who was then writing survives now, except Disraeli and Bulwer, as different from Dickens, to say nothing of their inferiority, as chalk from cheese.

"The imitators of Dickens, so numerous and so tiresome, are apt, illogically enough, to make people forget that he was among the most original of all writers. It is the language of compliment and not of detraction to call him the Cockney's Shakespeare. In Shakespeare he was steeped. His favorite novelist was Smollett. But his art was all his own. He was the Hogarth of literature, painting with a broad brush, never ashamed of caricature, but always an artist, and not a dauber. There is little or no resemblance between Falstaff and Sam Weller. But they are the two comic figures which have most thoroughly seized upon the English mind. Touchstone and Mr. Micawber may be each a finer specimen of his creator's powers. They are not, however, quite so much to the taste of all readers. They require a little more fineness of palate. Sam Weller is, and seems likely to remain, the ideal Londoner. We cannot hear his pronunciation. We get his humors without its drawbacks. The defects are absent from his qualities."

"It seems strange to realize that 'Pickwick' and 'Oliver Twist' were actually coming out at the same time. 'Oliver Twist' began to run in January, 1837, and continued till March, 1839. 'Oliver Twist,' again, was overlapped by 'Nicholas Nickleby,' which lasted from April, 1838, to October, 1839. Three such books in little more than three years is a feat which no other British novelist has achieved, except Sir Walter Scott. They proved to the benighted 'Early Victorians' that in the days of effete Whiggery and Bedchamber plots a genius of the highest order had appeared. Miss Martineau could never forgive Dickens for having in 'Oliver Twist' confounded the new poor-law with the old. That is not literary criticism. But it must be admitted that Dickens, though not intellectually a Socialist, was a very sentimental politician. He hated political economy, and he coupled it with the name of Sir Robert Peel. A gushing and impulsive benevolence, which in Dickens' case was thoroughly genuine, is often offended by the cool-blooded temper and cautious methods of parliamentary statesmanship. When Dickens began to write, public affairs were on rather a low level, and were conducted on rather a small scale. Dickens' early work was a more or less conscious revolt against fashionable lethargy and conventional shams. His novels, unlike Thackeray's, were in a sense a part of politics. They were meant to affect the political temper of the nation. I sometimes wonder that the Independent Labor Party do not make more of Dickens. For Dickens, though he did not trouble himself much about abstract propositions, was possessed with the idea that both political parties were engaged in preying upon the public."

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The Story of a Paris Coster

The story of one coster as we saw it develop, before our eyes, was almost like a Self-Help biography from the pen of Dr. Samuel Smiles. It began with three or four cabbages, half a dozen halfpenny bunches of herbs, as many penny ones of "pot au feu" vegetables (carrots, turnips, leeks, onions), and some salads, on a barrow. The barrow when we first noticed it would stand on the edge of the pavement in the little street leading from the Boulevard Montparnasse to the Rue Notre Dame des Champs. It would stand there apparently just as long as the Sergeant de Ville would allow it, and being an unimportant side street it wasn't hurried. The cabbages, saladings and herbs were sold by an energetic woman, the barrow was pushed by a mild and rather listless man, who took little part in the selling.

Almost opposite the place where the barrow stood a large white block of buildings was rising slowly skyward, expensive flats fronting the boulevard, less expensive ones on the street side, moderate ones above, shops on the ground floor. There was a hoarding round part of the building, and one day to our surprise we observed the three or four cabbages, the half dozen bunches of herbs, the "pot au feu," the saladings, carefully displayed on a plank in a sort of two-sided alcove in the hoarding. The barrow turned upon its side supported the plank.

Time passed; some of the flats were finished and occupied. The cabbage had multiplied in number and kind. Potatoes both for eating and for soup had been added to the store. The mild and listless man assisted now in the selling to the extent of handing newspapers to his wife when necessary to wrap up the purchases. Two bits of wood had been nailed to the hoarding for a roof.

Time passed again. And the plank had become two shelves on trestle supports. The barrow had disappeared. Cauliflowers and other greenstuff were added to the cabbages and the salads. The energetic woman had a new blue apron.

And again time passed. More flats were occupied and the alcove in the hoarding had been turned into a roofed and narrow lean-to shed with several shelves.

Time passed again. Its next improvement was boards to shut up at night. And steadily its stock of trade increased. All the cheaper season's vegetables were now displayed upon its shelves. Its salads grew in variety and expensiveness. Apples and oranges took up a corner to themselves. We became enthralled in its triumphant progress.

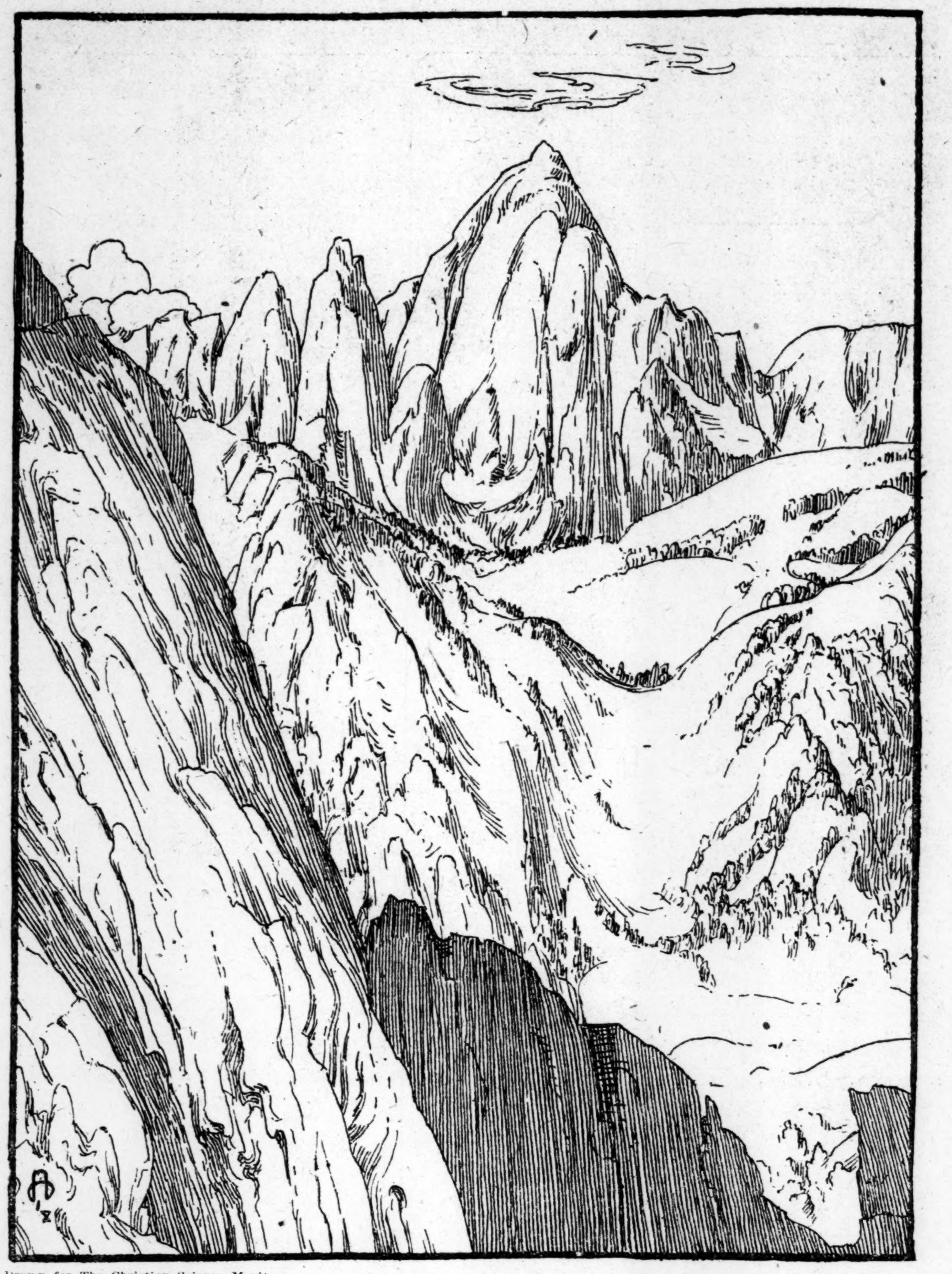
Time passed again. And there came a floor, actually a neatly boarded floor. A little later and the trestles were gone and the shelves were fixed, and ran all round the four sides of it, leaving a door space at one corner.

Time passed again. Then the front was boarded in beneath the counter. And a little wooden shop, with roof, floor and sides, shelves, shutters, and door, appeared complete. The mild and listless man had quite a busy time now running errands for his wife, weighing potatoes at her bidding. We wondered what would happen when the block of buildings was finished and the hoarding down.

Then one day it happened. We passed to see the shop empty, the workmen carting away the last of the hoarding. The flats were finished.

Richard and I were quite concerned. We went down that street every day, hoping against hope to see at least the cabbages and the barrow reappear, but there came no woman and no barrow. Only on one side beneath the last-finished flats a new shop was being fitted up, a gorgeous new shop in keeping with the expensive flats.

In three days it was opened. "B. Guerin" it said in gold letters on the top, adding in smaller writing, "Légumes" on one side and "Primeurs" on the other. And there inside, behind satisfactory stores of fresh vegetables and fruit, in a white apron, stood our lady of the barrow. Her mild and listless husband had an errandbasket on his arm which she was filling full for delivery. There were paper bags upon the counter. We felt the epic was complete.—From "Paris Through an Attic," by A. Herbage Edwards.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Through Bohemia and Moravia

Bayard Taylor, in "Views Afoot," published in 1846, writes of what he saw in Bohemia and Moravia:

"Our road, for the first two days after leaving Prague, led across broad, elevated plains, over which a cold wind came direct from the summits of the Riesengebirge, far to our left. Were it not for the pleasant view of the rich valley of the Upper Elbe, which afforded a delightful relief to the monotony of the hills around us, the journey would have been tiresome. The snow still glistened on the distant mountains; but when the sun shone out, the broad valley below, clad in the luxuriance of summer, and extending for at least fifty miles with its woods, meadows, and white villages, was like a glimpse of Paradise. The long ridges over which we traveled extended for nearly a hundred and fifty miles—from the Elbe almost to the Danube. The soil is not fertile. The inhabitants are exceedingly poor. . . . According to their own statements they have not enough fuel in winter, as the few forests the country affords are in the possession of the noblemen to whom the land belongs, and who are not willing the trees should be cut. We saw sometimes their stately castles at a distance, forming quite a contrast to the poor scattering villages of the peasants."

"In the neighborhood of Iglau, and in fact through the whole of Bohemia, we saw some of the strangest teams that could be imagined. I thought the Frankfort milk-women, with their donkeys and carts, comical objects enough but they bear no comparison with these Bohemian turn-outs. Dogs generally supply the place of oxen or horses, and it is no uncommon thing to see three large mastiffs abreast, harnessed to a country cart. A donkey and a cow together are sometimes met with; and one man, going to the festival of Iglau, had his wife and children in a little wagon, drawn by a dog and a donkey. These two, however, did not work well together; the dog would bite his lazy companion, and the man's time was employed in keeping him off the donkey, and in whipping the donkey away from the side of the road. Once I saw a wagon drawn by a dog, with a woman pushing behind, while a man, doubtless her lord and master, sat comfortably within. The very climax of all was a woman and a dog harnessed together, taking a load of country produce to market!"

"The next day we passed the dividing ridge which separates the waters of the Elbe from the Danube, and in the evening arrived at Znaim, the capital of Moravia. The city is built on a steep hill looking down on the valley of the Thaya, whose waters mingle with the Danube near Pressburg. The old castle on the height was formerly the residence of the Moravian monarchs, and traces of the ancient walls and battlements of the city are still to be seen. The hand-werker took us to the inn frequented by his craft—the leather curriers—and we conversed until bedtime. While telling me of the oppressive laws of Austria, the degrading vassalage of the peasants, and the horrors of the conscription system, he paused as in deep thought, and looking at me with a suppressed sigh, said: 'Is it not true, America is free?' I told him of our country and her institutions, adding that though we were not yet as free as we hoped and wished to be, we enjoyed far more liberty than any country in the world. 'Ah!' said he, 'it is hard to leave one's fatherland, oppressed as it is, but I wish I could go to America!'"

Jeannie Welsh at a Ball

Jane Baillie Welsh, Froude writes in his "Life of Carlyle," in her earliest years, "showed that she was a girl of no common quality."

"She was a collected little lady, with a fine readiness in difficulties. The Welshes were the leading family at Haddington, and were prominent in the social entertainments there. When she was about . . . (six) there was to be a children's ball at the dancing-school.

"'Of this (Carlyle writes) I often heard in the daintiest style, how the evening was so great, all the higher public, especially the maternal and paternal sections of it, there to see their children dance; and Jeannie Welsh, then about six, had been selected to perform some pas-seul, beautiful and difficult, the jewel of the evening, and was privately anxious in her little heart to do it well; how she was dressed to perfection with elegance, with simplicity, and at the due hour was carried over in a clothes-basket (streets being muddy and no carriage), and landed safe, pretty silks and pumps uninjured. Through the ball everything went well and smoothly, nothing to be noted till the pas-seul came. My little woman, with a look that I can still fancy, appeared upon the scene, stood waiting for the music. Music began, but, alas! it was the wrong music. Impossible to dance that pas-seul to it. She shook her little head, looked or made some sign of distress; music ceased, took counsel, scraped, began again; again wrong hopelessly; the pas-seul flatly impossible. Beautiful little Jane alone against the world, forsaken by the music, but not by her presence of mind, plucked up her little skirt, flung it over her head, and, curtseying in that veiled manner, withdrew from the adventure amidst general applause.'"

True Fortitude

Let not a torrent of impetuous zeal
Transport thee thus beyond the bounds of reason.
True fortitude is seen in great exploits
That justice warrants, and that wisdom guides.
—Addison, in "Cato."

The Sheer Descent of Mt. Whitney

Geographically, the Sierra Nevada begins on the south at Tehachapi, but at Walker's Pass, a day's journey to the north, is the first appearance of its most salient characteristic, the great Sierra Fault. In its youth the range suffered incredible cataclysms. For two hundred miles the great eastern plain dropped; weighted as it was with its withered aristocracy of hills—how weazened and old you can see to this day—it tore sharply downward, and the depth of that fall from the heaven-affronting peak of Whitney to the desert valley of Inyo is a matter of two miles of sheer descent.

The whole Sierra along the line of faultage has the contour of a wave about to break. It swings up in long water-shaped lines from the valley of the San Joaquin, and rears its jagged crest above the abrupt desert shore. Seen from close under, some of these two- and three-thousand-foot precipices have the pitch of toppling waters. . . .

Later the Ice Age bore downward from the north, and through immeasurable years carved the fractured granite into shapes of enduring beauty. It rounded the great jutting fronts, it insured them against the tooth of time with the keen icy polish with which they shine still against the morning. It gouged narrow wall-sided cañons, cut the course of rivers, and sinking like a graver's tool into the heart of the range, scooped out deep wells of pleasantness. Afterward, when the ice was old, it must have moved more slowly, for the lines it left, retreating northward, are more flowing, the hill-crowns rounder. And then the mountain was besieged by trees. They stormed it, scaled its free precipices; you can see by the thick mold of the valleys what ranks and ranks of them went down, and along the snow-line how by the persistence of assault they were bent and contorted. . . .

In the glacial valleys, such as Yosemite, Tehipite, and Hetch Hetchy, where young rivers drop from the headlands in long streaming falls, the noise of them contending with the wind makes mimic thunder. Immense curtains of falling water are tossed this way and that, they are caught up and suspended in mid-air, and let fall, crashing to the lower levels. When the wind blows straight up the cañon they will rear against it, and leap out a shining arc, shattering in mid-air like bursting bombs of spray. But later in the season, when the streams are heavy with the melting snows, the wind itself is shattered by the weight of falling water—it exhausts itself in obscuring clouds of silver dust. When from Whitney or Williamson or King's Mountain you can see half-a-hundred such young rivers roaring to the morning . . . they go leaping with their shining shields, and their shouting shakes the rocks.—Mary Austin.

Not by Years

Years do not count. A man lives by events.—Charles Barnard.

Coexistence

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE marked characteristic of all that pertains to matter or to mortal mind is the constant suggestion of separation, but when we contemplate the things or ideas of Spirit, God, we at once find unity and coexistence. "God is not separate from the wisdom He bestows", says Mrs. Eddy, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, on page 6 of Science and Health, while the Psalmist expresses very much the same idea when he says, "O Lord, how manifold are thy works! in wisdom hast thou made them all."

Now when coexistence is mentioned or thought of without the spiritual understanding of the Bible as taught in Christian Science, it is at once taken for granted that matter is the creation of God and that God, or Spirit, coexists and cooperates with matter, or, more particularly, with mortal man. One should hardly have the audacity, however, to make such a statement if the Psalmist's words, just quoted, are to be taken into consideration, for to say that God has made all things in wisdom and then to declare that the so-called material universe, with its sin and sorrow, disease and destruction, is a creation of wisdom, is to put logic and reason to shame and make Science an impossibility. Humanity, of course, has accepted such a preposterous belief because mortal mind has chosen the evidence of the senses as its basis of reasoning, thus making these physical senses seem greater to mankind than God, making, as it were, of our eyes and ears, or our so-called nervous system, an idol which is worshipped in place of the true God. No wonder Mrs. Eddy makes the following statement about this kind of reasoning: "From first to last the supposed coexistence of Mind and matter and the mingling of good and evil have resulted from the philosophy of the serpent." (Science and Health, p. 269.) The serpent, of course, is nothing else than corporeal sense.

Few people seem to realize to what an extent this false belief that man is a being separate from God influences their entire life. Take, for example, the common doctrine that an immortal soul inhabits a mortal body, or, as it is often stated, is imprisoned in a mortal body. Could anything be more unreasonable than such a statement? The immortal and spiritual in the mortal and material? Is not such a belief merely the continuation of the first belief that we are separated from God? Yet how can there be anything detached or separate from Mind or God if God is all-presence and all-power? Take another example, and this time from the experiences of the criminal. Does not the universal belief of separation from God, good, accentuated in the life of the criminal, separate him, in belief, from good and finally bring the separating prison walls around him? Now the belief of separation from Spirit will surround each and every one of us with differing types of prison walls more or less well defined; the belief will always express in the life of the individual separation from God in proportion to the importance he gives to his belief in matter. In other words, our walls of separation are always mental and not material. These mental walls, which we have placed around ourselves, may be a prison or a monastery, a sick-chamber, or even bad habits and sin itself, but whatsoever form they may seem to take they will always be only the outward expression of the material belief of separation from Spirit held within. When, therefore, through Christian Science, mankind shall realize that the real man's coexistence with Spirit, Mind, cannot be otherwise than spiritual, no prison walls, nor material environments of any name or nature, will be able to hold him in bondage any more than they held a Peter or a Paul.

It is quite evident, therefore, that coexistence means much, yea it expresses the unity and at-one-ment of God and His image and likeness, spiritual man. On pages 465 and 466 of Science and Health, Mrs. Eddy gives us a definition of coexistence which for conciseness and breadth of expression cannot be equaled. She says: "Principle and its idea is one, and this one is God, omnipotent, omniscient, and omnipresent Being, and His reflection is man and the universe." Notice that no plural form is used in this sentence so that no opportunity is given for even the slightest sense of separation from God to creep in. This statement is not just a bit of fine rhetoric. It is the very sum and substance of Christian Science, the entire doctrine of Christianity, as found in the Bible, put into as few words as possible. It is even more than that, for if understood it is our very life.

The implicit acceptance, then, of the coexistence of God and man, Mind and idea, or Spirit and its reflection, as one, forms the true basis of our understanding and gives us a firm foundation, a strong and sure foothold in Science, which no amount of corporeal sense evidence can ever overthrow. It is easy to see, of course, that if God is Life, Truth, and Love, and that His idea is forever one with Him, a firmly established acceptance of this great fact will bring us nearer and nearer to the divine standard and give us better health and morals. Instead of a limited sense of health, in a mortal material body, we shall discern unlimited health, for coexistence teaches us that because God is omnipresent Life man's health is just as infinite and just as omnipresent as God. Our morals will also improve, for coexistence proves to us that God is the omnipresent source or Principle of true righteousness. How beautifully Isaiah expresses this truth when he says: "No weapon that is formed against thee shall prosper; and every tongue that shall rise against thee in judgment thou shalt condemn. This is the heritage of the servants of the Lord, and their righteousness is of me, saith the Lord." Coexistence, then, is the foundation of health and morals.

The Poet's Wares

Mine's but a kitchen garden
Of herbs, unpretending and low,
Where marjoram, borage, and basil,
And sage, and sweet lavender grow.
There is rosemary, too, for remembrance,
Coriander, mint, dittany, dill;
And with savory, sorrel, thyme, parsley,
You your Perdita's basket may fill.

But there is not one stately white lily
To lend its virginal grace,
Nor a rose, nor a spicy carnation,
To charm and enchant the whole place.
On its walls climbs no delicate jasmine;
No sweet honeysuckle is there:
No! nor even the tulip, with shaking cup,
Nor camellia, cold and fair.

It is but a humble garden,
With scarcely a flower to see,
Save some pansies for thought, and some violets
Half hidden, that there may be.
Kind friends may stoop down and gather them,
If there they should chance to stray,
But the world says, They are so common,—
And turns with a sneer away.

No matter! however common
My little garden of herbs,
It gives me pleasure to plant and till them,
And no one it harms or disturbs.
—William Wetmore Story

Henry Clay

Henry Clay is the fair exponent of the age in which he lived. With its chivalrous and benignant spirit he was thoroughly imbued. He was, indeed, molded by it, and made in its image. When the storms of state beat around and threatened to overwhelm him, his exclamation was still heard, "Truth is mighty and public justice certain."—John J. Chittenden.

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With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., MONDAY, DEC. 23, 1918

EDITORIALS

Intrigue and Immigration

A GREAT part, in fact, the greater part, of the testimony developed in the Senate inquiry into the underground work of Germany in the United States before and during the continuance of the war has long since been substantially anticipated. This newspaper, from time to time since the beginning of hostilities, has published information which the Senate inquiry is now confirming and amplifying. At all stages of the war there were signs which pointed directly to the operation of a skillfully directed conspiracy on the part of Berlin. At first the activities of the German agents were principally confined to commercial intrigue. When political plotting was attempted it was carried on, as a rule, within the ranks of people of German birth or descent, or among persons known to be sympathetic.

The great end in view was to influence business opinion against Great Britain; the matter of holding the United States to a strict neutrality, and eventually winning the nation over to the side of the Central Empires, would come later. Strict neutrality, in the German acceptation of the phrase, meant that the United States would insist upon the protection of its commerce with Germany, and that if Great Britain attacked vessels, under American registry, carrying merchandise to or from Germany, that would be a signal for war between the United States and the British Empire. The super-efficient Berlin Government, however, had neglected to take cognizance of the precedent which the United States had set with relation to the vital point at issue. The London Government, with less pretension, had taken cognizance of it, and, in seizing all commerce bound for Germany, in fact or presumably, it acted entirely within precedents set for it by Washington.

Failure to commit the United States to its side and failure to involve the United States in complications of any kind with Great Britain turned German plotting in another direction. Then began the outrage period, and incidental to this was the conspiracy to entangle the United States in a war with Mexico. It soon became apparent that, if the munition plant atrocities continued, public indignation in the United States would become unrestrainable, and with results which the people of German birth and extraction in the country could not avoid viewing with alarm. Self-protection suggested the cessation of explosions and fires, and it was at about this time that the diplomatist Count von Bernstorff listened to the German philosophers and musicians and decided to influence the thought of America through the medium of the printed word, especially the newspaper word. To accomplish the feat which was proposed in this connection required the mobilization of all the German and "German-American" organizations in the country, whether religious, political, or athletic; æsthetic, ethical, convivial, philharmonic, melodic, or symphonic. Germany in the United States, in short, was moved by the new appeal to get together, and, according to government testimony, the brewery treasuries poured out their money to help the cause along.

Now, it became as clear as daylight, to intelligent observers, from the beginning, that to carry out the plans of the German Embassy in Washington, always the center of intrigue, required an army of skillful secret workers. How many there were, where they came from, and how they were recruited were details difficult to obtain. By this time everybody has learned, from reports of the proceedings of the investigation at Washington, how Germany introduced her propagandists, conspirators, and plotters into the United States. They arrived by the dozen, the score, and the hundred, in the early days of the war. There is reason for believing that many had been sent long before the war, and information is at hand to prove that on July 10, 1914, or at a time when, outside of the inner circle of German militarists, nobody dreamed of war as a possibility, the German authorities had called a conference of 130 men especially trained for intrigue, espionage, and propaganda, some of them college professors and civilians of high rank, who were informed of the crime about to be committed, and instructed to mold the thought of the world to receive it in a mood favorable to the perpetrators.

Doubts with regard to all this are now removed. Facts yet to be revealed can only serve to fasten the guilt more securely upon the responsible individuals and agents. The United States will not cease to be interested in the revelations until the evil shall be wholly uncovered and destroyed. But there is a phase of the case that must be considered apart from the proceedings of the investigation. German self-satisfaction over its efficiency concealed from its vision, perhaps, the fact that all of its intrigues, plots, and conspiracies depended for success upon the presumption that its prospective victims were intellectually deficient. It seems never to have occurred to the eminent German directors of espionage that the persons spied upon might possibly be capable of taking care of themselves. Nevertheless, not a secret move made by Germany, from first to last, was successfully hidden. Every German plot may now be followed in the United States Secret Service records from beginning to end.

But there is one thing that cannot be regarded with the least possible thrill of pride in the vigilance of the United States Government. The plotters, the munition plant wreckers, the assassins, the willing tools of Germany, on treachery and crime intent, found entrance to United States ports without let or hindrance, both before and after the beginning of the war. Many of them entered as immigrants.

There is a growing demand for the deportation of every person in the land who has been, or who may be, convicted of violation of the law of hospitality; there is a growing demand that the interned multitude shall be driven out of the nation. But what is of far more importance is that the doors to the country shall hereafter be securely barred against people who cannot show the very best of reasons for seeking admission, and there is only reasonable precaution in the proposal that all immigration shall be shut out until Congress shall have determined what constitute good reasons for the admission of those who knock.

Education in Ireland

THE demand made by Sir Edward Carson, in one of his election speeches in the Duncairn division of Glasgow, for a reorganization of the Irish education system, draws attention once again to an important question. Sir Edward Carson demanded that Ireland, in regard to primary education, should be brought into line with the rest of the United Kingdom, and that the onus for carrying out the education laws be placed upon the local authorities, and no longer, as at present, be an obligation of the state carried out by a central board of commissioners. The present system is one which, with certain revisions, has obtained in the country for nearly ninety years. The board of commissioners is a curiously autocratic body, under no responsibility to the government, and of an entirely unrepresentative nature. Thus the board deals almost exclusively with the children of the working classes, yet the working classes have no representation on the board. Employers, too, who are largely affected, are practically unrepresented. The commissioners control the whole situation, regulating teachers' salaries, determining the course of instruction, furnishing schools with supplies, including books, and even undertaking the erection of a certain class of buildings.

The result of such a situation is that the matter of education, always a difficult one in Ireland, at any rate in the South and West, arouses very little public interest, apart from the religious aspect of the subject. With every detail settled for them by a board, which cannot in in any way be influenced by their views, there is, as might be expected, very little understanding of the education question. The experience in England and, indeed, in every other country where education is made a local obligation, is that public interest is at once awakened, and that the community, urban or rural, immediately commences to educate itself as to the needs and value of education, primary and secondary. It is this system that Sir Edward Carson urges for Ireland. Thus, in defending his support of the much-discussed Education Bill of 1902, in England, Sir Edward described it as "a charter of education for the British people," and went on to say that the system inaugurated by that bill, namely, the system of putting education on the rates, was the system much needed in Ireland. "Solve the education question," Sir Edward Carson added, "and you will solve much else besides."

There can be little question that Sir Edward's view on this matter is the correct one. A much more general interest in educational matters than at present exists needs to be aroused in Ireland, and the present educational system needs thorough overhauling in many directions. Thus, the provision whereby a minimum attendance of 150 days in the year which is all that is required, should unquestionably be done away with, and a full daily attendance required, as at present in the rest of the United Kingdom. The attendance laws, moreover, should be strictly enforced, and, in whatever else may be done, an effort should be made to tighten up the system.

The Case of the Railroads

RUMORS to the contrary notwithstanding, there is little prospect that the United States Government will turn the railroads back to private control on Jan. 1. The indications are, rather, that government control of the lines will be held firmly until Congress shall have devised and adopted a plan for the future administration of transportation systems which will safeguard all interests concerned.

It is not intended by the President, or by the Director-General of Railroads, Mr. McAdoo, that, in the permanent settlement of the great question of control over transportation and distribution, private interests shall be ignored; it is especially intended that, in this settlement, public interests shall be conserved. As between the two, the public is the more deeply concerned. A money consideration can make good any losses which private interests may suffer by reason of the possible transfer of control to the government; nothing could compensate for the loss which the public would suffer, through generations to come, as a consequence of the closing to the producer and the consumer of opportunities for an ample, unrestricted, and cheap distribution of necessary commodities.

The first attacks made upon railroad combination and capitalistic control in the United States came from the ranks of the producers, the farmers, the Grangers. It was a class attack, and was inadvisable and dangerous for that reason. Moreover, it was sectional. Furthermore, it was influenced largely by prejudice due to ignorance of the economic relationship between capital and industry, production and trade. The Grange organization, in certain states, was powerful enough to obtain legislation antagonistic to the railroad corporations. As a rule, while hurting the railroads, this legislation did not help the railroad patron. Rather did it finally result in injuring him.

In recent years, mercantile, rather than farming, interests have been up in arms against railway management in the United States. The shipper has taken the place of the producer as a complainant, and the shipper has been reenforced by the average citizen class, the class that is aroused to protest more quickly by poor service than by high prices for good service.

Into the equation has lately been introduced the last factor that one would naturally expect to find on the popular side in a movement against private railway control and management, or, to put it in its mildest form, in an effort to reform the exercise of that control according to the exigencies of the times, and to bring that management into harmony with the requirements and demands of the people. If there is a capitalistic class in the United States, Mr. McAdoo has been one of its representatives. He was associated with corporate interests throughout his career, up to his acceptance of the secretaryship of the Treasury under President Wilson. He advised corporations, served them, headed them. He acted as an agent for capital; he went into some stupendous enterprises on borrowed capital. He has today an honest man's respect for honest capital honestly employed. Yet he does not think that capital, private capital, has operated the railroads wisely, and entertains doubts as to whether the common carriers of the nation, in the nation's interest, should ever be turned back to private capital from government emergency control, unless under a very different and greatly improved arrangement from that which has existed in the past.

The railroad control dispute, then, has ceased to be a controversy growing out of differences between certain elements in the population. It is no longer a dispute rooted in class or sectional or vocational prejudices. Not only Mr. McAdoo's attitude toward the question, but the attitude of many railway directors and railway investors, serves to establish this. And there is further proof of it in the fact that, when the Director-General of Railroads was looking for an assistant, he sought and found one who had grown up in the organized and traditional so-called capitalistic railway system. He found, that is to say, Walker Downer Hines, a Kentuckian, who had been educated in the law, who had practiced law in Louisville, who had established a reputation based on his familiarity with and knowledge of corporation law; in fact, another man who, like himself, had worked very satisfactorily for and very happily with capitalists. Mr. Hines knew so much about corporation law and so much about the legal rights of railroads that he was first made general counsel of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad Company, and then chairman of its board of directors. He was in the latter position when Mr. McAdoo found him.

For a year, almost, Mr. Hines and Mr. McAdoo have worked together. They have been in perfect agreement as to the manner in which the railroad question should be handled and settled. Upon one point are the two said to be of one positive and unalterable opinion, namely, that the railroads should either be returned to their owners at once or else be held under government control for an additional period of five years. Being at one with Mr. McAdoo in this opinion, it may be accepted that Mr. Hines shares the present Director-General's serious objection to a sudden transfer of control, as well as his view that corporations and public alike will be benefited by five years more of government management. Mr. McAdoo is reported to be strongly in favor of having for a successor a corporation lawyer and friend of capital who, like himself, believes that there are circumstances in which corporations and capital should give way to progressive ideals.

Colonies

THE story of the world's colonies is as old as the story of the world's nations, for almost every nation has possessed colonies at one time or another. The Phœnicians, Greeks, and Romans of ancient times all were remarkable for their great colonial organizations, whilst during the centuries which followed the break-up of the Roman Empire, first one and then another European people became distinguished for its colonizing enterprises. The wonderful exploits and achievements of the Vikings in the Far North, forming their colonies all over the northern seas, in Iceland and Greenland, and even, so many would say, on the continent of America itself, were rivaled by the restless spreading abroad of Angle and Saxon, Dane and Norman. Then, after the discovery of America, in the Fifteenth Century, commenced that wonderful era of colonization inaugurated by the Spaniards, and carried still further by the French and the British. So the tendency has persisted and grown, up to the present day. In the period just before the outbreak of the war, all the great powers of Europe, with the exception of Austria-Hungary, had large colonial possessions, whilst the question of colonies promises to be one of the great questions at the Peace Conference.

The study of colonial government is, of course, a study in itself. It varies in its expression with almost every country. The colonies, for instance, of the early Phœnicians were the most purely commercial ventures. The Phœnicians planted them on the islands and along the southern coast of the Mediterranean, and even beyond the Pillars of Hercules, carrying their merchandise to the shores of Britain. Each colony insisted on maintaining its independence, and its connection with the mother country was of a very slender character. When Carthage, however, mounted to power and sent out colonists in all directions, it was with the object of strengthening her military power, and the colonies thus formed remained in direct subjection to the central government at Carthage. Then there was the Greek system of colonization, in all respects very similar to that of the Phœnicians. From very early times the little civic communities of Greeks had sent forth colonizing streams in all directions. Sometimes a quarrel with the authorities at home was the reason for going forth; sometimes the reason was merely the adventurous desire to seek new sources of wealth beyond the seas; but, wherever the Greek colonist went, he carried with him that same sturdy independence which characterized the city states of ancient Greece. The Greek colonist recognized no allegiance to the mother country, but, as long as no attempt was made to force such an allegiance upon him, filial feeling, and especially custom, insured from him a kindly sympathy toward Greece, yielding her precedence in the public gains, and scrupulously avoiding support of her enemies.

The relation of Rome to her colonies was altogether a different matter. No Roman colony might be started without the sanction of the state, and the colony, whether planted within the bounds of Italy herself or in provinces, such as Gaul, or Britain, remained an integral part of the Roman state, ruled by governors appointed by Rome, and representing Cæsar himself. After the collapse of the Roman Empire, in the chaotic conditions which then obtained in Europe for a long time, the idea of colonization fell, almost necessarily, into disuse. The Genoese and the Venetians in their day, it is true, planted numerous trading posts on various portions of the Mediterranean shores, but the history of modern colonization begins with the Spanish conquests in America. The Spaniard came to America, at first, as the Vikings came to the shores of the northern countries, seeking to enrich themselves as quickly as possible, and to get back again. Their conquests were rapid, but the colonization was slow, and Spain's general policy of government was one of the most autocratic which has ever been known in colonial history. The whole political power was retained by the court at Madrid, and administered in the colonies by an oligarchy of home-bred Spaniards. It was the Roman method utterly degenerated, and, although most of the colonies of modern nations have been administered at one time or another after the Roman model, the Spanish form of it has, in recent years, obtained in the case of no country save Germany. There are not, on the other hand, and have not been, any modern colonies exactly corresponding to the Greek idea. The dominions of the British Empire come nearest to this model. The ties which bind them to the mother country, as in the case of the Greeks, are, as far as laws and regulations are concerned, almost non-existent, and yet the strength and permanence of these ties has been one of the wonders of the war.

Notes and Comments

OBSTACLES of various kinds in the field of aviation have been overcome during the war, and few difficulties now lie in the path of the development of one of the most modern means of transportation. A flight of about 4000 miles, from Cairo to Calcutta, has just been completed, a still longer trip from England to India is in progress, and yet another across the Atlantic is in contemplation. It seems as if only a short time must elapse before heavier-than-air machines will be able to fly around the world.

Two years ago there were hundreds of thousands of young men in the United States who had never handled a gun. The nation had pretty generally forgotten how to shoot, and the effort of a few to establish gun clubs and introduce rifle shooting as a clean sport met with little encouragement. This condition has now been changed: the typical young American knows so well how to handle a gun that it seems almost inevitable that rifle shooting will be added to the list of popular sports. And if a name is needed to symbolize the sport, it will perhaps be possible to deal with the subject more appropriately than is the case in Switzerland, where the patron of rifle shooting is William Tell, who did his shooting with bow and arrow. History provides Daniel Boone and Davy Crockett, and literature offers Natty Bumpo, otherwise "Leatherstocking."

IT WOULD seem that, with the Atlantic cables under the control of the United States Government, the United States Government should be in a position to prevent the transmission over them from Europe of so many stories as are sent that have foundation only in the wild imaginings of correspondents who feel that they must send something to newspapers that seldom balk at printing anything thus presented. That many of these stories tend to bring the United States and its representatives at the Peace Conference into a light anything but inspiring, or even edifying, to the thoughtful at home and abroad, should, one would think, be sufficient to warrant their exclusion.

COLONEL ROOSEVELT has told of the intense regret felt by many young recruits in the camps because they have not been allowed to participate in active service overseas. These soldiers will be heartened by the statement, by Maj. Ian Hay Beith, that the army on the way and the army in the making had a most important part in winning the war. It was, in no small degree, the knowledge that millions of men were behind them and ready to take their places which gave to the Americans at the front their wonderful fighting spirit. It is safe to say, too, that this knowledge was shared by the German high command, and that it was a potent influence in causing them to ask for peace. They also served who only waited—and drilled.

BECAUSE of the abnormal prices of labor and material during the war, the value of merchant ships constructed under the direction of the United States Shipping Board, according to its general manager, Mr. Piez, will not be more than 70 per cent of their cost. This fact in economics no doubt applies to practically every manufactured article produced during the period of excessive charges, but the mass of the people are still doubting whether it will, in reality, have any effect upon things which housekeepers are compelled to buy. It will, but only when housekeepers discover that they are not compelled to buy at the profiteer's price.

THE New York Board of Aldermen has passed an ordinance which provides that agencies selling theatrical tickets must pay a license fee of $200 a year, and must not charge for any ticket more than 50 cents in excess of the box-office price. A more effectual plan for correcting a great nuisance and abuse, it would seem, would be to call the fee a fine and assess it against theatrical managers whenever their tickets were found in the possession of brokers.

SOMEBODY has invented an automatic musical composer, a device that can be placed on the music rack of a piano and that will permit the operator to produce an indefinite succession of harmonious sounds, or, in other words, to evolve musical compositions for himself. As reported and described, this latest application of mechanics to music evidently essays to do for the ear what the kaleidoscope does for the eye, in that it provides an endless series of different and pleasing combinations of sound, as the turning kaleidoscope creates an endless series of changing designs in color. Some there will be who regard with superior amusement this idea of making one's own musical compositions at home, but it is unwise, nowadays, to cultivate this kind of superiority. Many persons who at first felt superior to the piano player and the gramophone, now own and enjoy them.